

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Harrisville Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

Harrisville Historic District

2 LOCATIONSTREET & NUMBER On Harrisville-Dublin Road 3 mi. north
of N.H. 101 10 mi. west of Keene

NOT FOR PUBLICATION 2

CITY, TOWN

Harrisville

VICINITY OF

STATE

New Hampshire

CODE

33

COUNTY

Cheshire

CODE

005

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☒ DISTRICT☐ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☒ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES RESTRICTED☐ YES UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☒ AGRICULTURE☐ MUSEUM☒ COMMERCIAL☐ PARK☒ EDUCATIONAL☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ ENTERTAINMENT☒ RELIGIOUS☒ GOVERNMENT☐ SCIENTIFIC☒ INDUSTRIAL☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ MILITARY☐ OTHER**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Multiple (See continuation sheet.)

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOUPHOUSE
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC

Cheshire County Registry of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

12 Court Street

CITY, TOWN

Keene

STATE

New Hampshire

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

National Register of Historic Places

Historic American Buildings Survey (New England Textile Mill

Survey II)

DATE

1971; 1968 & 1971

☒ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

National Register; Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

—EXCELLENT
☒GOOD
—FAIR

—DETERIORATED
—RUINS
—UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

—UNALTERED
☒ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ORIGINAL SITE
—MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Harrisville Historic District encompasses approximately 200 acres and includes the Harrisville Pond; the brick Upper or Harris Mill and attendant structures; the granite Lower or Cheshire No. 1 Mill and attendant structures; the Cheshire and Harris boarding houses and three small clusters of workers' houses; the home of the town's first settler and the dwellings of nine owners or partners in the Harris and Cheshire Mills; two 19th-century churches, an 1857 schoolhouse, an 1840 general store and assembly hall, and several municipal structures; and about 35 other residences. Most of the buildings are red brick or white frame and date from the middle of the 19th century. The majority are little altered, and as a group, along with Harrisville Pond and Goose Brook, they constitute what Sande calls "an eloquent reminder of the industrial villages common in pre-Civil War New England."¹¹ The principal district structures are described below.

I. Mills and Associated Structures.

Upper or Harris Mill (East corner of Main and Prospect Streets). This 2 1/2-story red brick mill was erected across Goose Brook by Milan Harris in 1832-33. It is rectangular-shaped, measures about 80 by 36 feet, and has a gabled roof with an eyebrow monitor, the earliest kind of factory rooftop. Along the first and second floors of the north and south sides and on all three floors of the east and west ends, 12-over-12 sash windows light the interior. The structure rests on a granite rubble foundation and displays barn floor framing rather than slow-burn mill framing. It has undergone two major alterations, but apparently both occurred before 1862. These were the extension of the west end by 20 feet and the addition thereto of a four-story brick tower with winding stair and open octagonal cupola. Now restored, the building is used by Harrisville Designs. Outside the structure, along its north side, are its iron gate-control mechanisms.

Harris Mill Storehouse (Northwest corner, Main and Prospect Streets). This 2 1/2-story, gable roofed, red brick structure with partially raised basement sits on a granite rubble "platform" over the mill pond north of the Upper Mill. Although atypical as a storehouse because of its large number of windows,

(continued

¹¹Sande, Industrial Archeology, 36.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
___PREHISTORIC	___ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	___COMMUNITY PLANNING	___LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	___RELIGION
___1400-1499	___ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	___CONSERVATION	___LAW	___SCIENCE
___1500-1599	___AGRICULTURE	___ECONOMICS	___LITERATURE	___SCULPTURE
___1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	___EDUCATION	___MILITARY	___SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	___ART	___ENGINEERING	___MUSIC	___THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	___COMMERCE	___EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	___PHILOSOPHY	___TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	___COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	___POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	___OTHER (SPECIFY)
		___INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1774-1900

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Twitchell, M. Harris,
J. Colony, C. Harris,
A. Greenwood, others.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

According to architectural historian Ada Louise Huxtable, 19th-century mill villages "represent a trend-setting level of social and industrial planning seldom equalled since;" they display neatness and uniformity without regimentation and contemporary style without self-consciousness. Harrisville, N.H., she says, "represents this planning logic and design fecility to an exceptional degree."¹ In fact, according to Williams College architectural historian William Pierson, "Harrisville . . . is the only industrial community of the early nineteenth century in America that still survives in its original form."² Its unique significance in American social, industrial, and architectural history has been acknowledged by Theodore Sande in his new book Industrial Archeology and by the British periodical Country Life.³

The Harrisville Historic District encompasses about 200 acres and includes the Harrisville Pond, the 1832-33 Upper or Harris Mill and attendant structures; the 1847-50 Lower or Cheshire No. 1 Mill and attendant structures; the Harris and Cheshire boarding houses and three clusters of workers' houses; the 1774 home of the town's first settler and the dwellings of eight owners or partners in the Harris and Cheshire Mills; two 19th-century churches and an 1857 school; about 35 other 19th- and early 20th-century residences; and several municipal buildings plus a general store. Most of the structures are little altered, and the district is virtually free of modern intrusions.

(continued)

¹Ada Louise Huxtable, "New England Mill Millage: Harrisville, New Hampshire," Progressive Architecture in America, XXXVIII (July, 1957), 140.

²William Pierson, "Harrisville, New Hampshire: A Nineteenth-Century Industrial Town," Antiques, CI (October, 1972), 632.

³Theodore Anton Sande, Industrial Archeology: A New Look at the American Heritage (Brattleboro, 1976), 36-41; Helen Hall, "Preserving an American Mill Town: Harrisville, New Hampshire," Country Life, CLIX (January 1, 1976), 32-34.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

(See continuation sheet.)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY circa 200 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A 18 736400 47160250
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
C 18 737450 4759100

E 18 71371200 47157800
F 18 71361050 471591050
B 18 737150 4759100
D 18 737550 4757800
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(See continuation sheet.)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

George R. Adams, Director, Historic Landmarks Project

ORGANIZATION

DATE

American Association for State and Local History June 1977

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

1400 Eighth Avenue South

615/242-5583

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Nashville,

Tennessee

37203

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ☐

STATE ☐

LOCAL ☐

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

723

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Harrisville ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE one

OWNERS OF PROPERTY

John Colony, Jr.
Harrisville, N.H. 03450

Peanut Row Workers' Houses
(Part corner).
Cyrus Harris-Henry Colony House
(1828).
Water rights to Harrisville Pond.
Misc. property (some with Charles
Colony).

John Colony, III.
Harrisville Designs
Harrisville, N.H. 03450

Bethuel Harris House (1819)
(Post Office).

Charles Colony
Harrisville, N.H. 03450

Peanut Row Workers' Houses (Part
Owner).
House NW corner Church & School St.
Misc. property (some with John
Colony, Jr.).

John P. Hansel
President
Filtrine Industries
Harrisville, N.H. 03450

Granite Mill of Cheshire Mills.
Brick Mill and other Associated
structures of Cheshire Mills.
Cheshire Mills Storehouse.

Historic Harrisville, Inc.
Harrisville, N.H. 03450

Upper Mill of Harris Mills.
Cheshire Mills Boardinghouse.
Old Harris Mills Boiler House.
Harris Mills Boarding House.
Harris Mills Sorting House &
Storehouse.

Board of Selectman
Town of Harrisville
Harrisville, N.H. 03450

Town Library (The 1839 Vestry).
Selectmen's Office (former Library).
Fire House.
Boston & Maine R.R. depot.

Harrisville Congregational
Church
Harrisville, N.H. 03450

Congregational Church.
Almon Harris House (1835).
Island Cemetery.

Father Moran
St. Denis Roman Catholic Ch.
Harrisville, N.H. 03450

St. Denis Catholic Church.

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Harrisville **ITEM NUMBER** 4 **PAGE** two

Herbert Allen
Harrisville, N.H. 03450

Abel Twitchell House
(1774).

Mary Clark
Clark General Store
Harrisville, N.H. 03450

General Store (1840).

Lauren Libow
Harrisville, N.H. 03450

Old Schoolhouse (1857).

Richard Merrifield
Harrisville, N.H. 03450

Milan Walter Harris House
(1852).

John Clark
Harrisville, N.H. 03450

Milan Harris House (1833).
Misc. property.

Walter Richardson
Harrisville, N.H. 03450

Abner Hutchinson House (1835).

Robert Rawley
(Wilmington, Del.)
Address to: Harrisville, N.H. 03450
P.O. will forward.

C.C.P. Harris House (1835).

Lawrence Winn
Harrisville, N.H. 03450

Old Blacksmith Shop (1880).
Adjacent houses on Chesham Road,
including Brooks House (1820).
Tract of undeveloped land.

Al Lefleur
c/o Monadnock Lumber Co.
Peterborough, N.H. 03458

Edwin Heald
Harrisville, N.H. 03450

Heald Farm.

Frank Lane
Harrisville, N.H. 03450

Old Steam Bath House.
Lane House.

New England Telephone Co.
(Manchester, N.H.)
Address to Harrisville, N.H.
03450. P.O. will forward.

Framehouse on Main Street
across from Harrisville
Designs office.

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Harrisville ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE three

The following persons own either one or more houses and lots or timberland in the district. Each may be contacted by mail at Harrisville, N.H., 03450. The local postmaster will forward all correspondence. Lot numbers were unavailable because town tax map is undergoing revision.

Donald Lazesky

John Spellman

Sarah Saari

William Rainer

Eno Luoma

Phillip Trudelle

Fanny Luoma

Lawrence McClure

Foster Wilder

Harold Blake

Two houses on Chesham Road;
one is currently listed for sale.

Justin Vakauva

Mary Saari

Arvo Luoma

John Johnson

Paul Brown

Modern house; does not contribute
to historic significance of the
district.

Peter Keough

Charles King

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Harrisville ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE four

Robert Watkins

James A. Sibley

The Harrisville School, Inc.

Jorma Kangas

Donald McLane

Arto Lenino

Richard Monohan

William Frye

James A. Putnam

Margaret Messer

Fred Davis

Ray Dundes

R. Gibbons

Robert Capellaro

Christopher Smith

John Korpi

Moses Bergeron

Pat Sheehan

Kieth Randall

Gordon Getty

Jeff Howard

Mary Gillman

Warren Thayer

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Harrisville ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE two

Northern Waterpower, Inc., installed this system within the last year and now is preparing to open an office and shop in the complex and utilize the old Cheshire Mills machine tools.

Cheshire Mill No. 2 (Southeast corner of Main and Grove Streets). Situated north to south immediately below Cheshire Mill No. 1 and attached to it by a one-bay-long three-story wing, this red brick mill, which was constructed about 1860, represents the first major step in the Colony family's expansion of the former Cyrus Harris woolen operation. The rectangular building rises three stories under a slate-covered gable roof, measures about 75 feet long and 44 feet wide, and features eight-over-eight sash windows with granite sills and lintels in both of its nine-bay sides and in its five-bay south end. Over the years the mill has received two additions. A one-story flat-roofed wing was attached along the west side early in this century, and a two-story gable-roofed wing was erected at the south end of the mill sometime in the 19th century. Probably the latter wing was a separate structure initially. In any case it serves now as the residence of the president of Filtrine Industries. Interestingly, Harrisville Designs utilizes a portion of Mill No. 2 in the manufacture of wool yarn.

Cheshire Mills Picker House (Southeast corner of Main and Grove Streets). Now almost hidden from view by subsequent construction, this two-story red brick structure with slate-covered gable roof was erected about 1860 at the same time as Cheshire Mill No. 2. The relatively small structure measures only about 20 by 55 feet, is oriented east to west, and abuts the north side of Cheshire Mill No. 1 near that building's rear quadrant.

New Cheshire Mill (Southeast corner of Main and Grove Streets). This two-story, flat-roofed, red brick mill was erected in 1922. It is rectangular shaped, measures about 60 by 120 feet, is situated north to south, and is attached along its south end to the north side of the picker house. Large, double, 20-light, industrial windows, separated by brick pilasters, light the interior of the structure, which is in excellent condition and houses part of Filtrine Industries' operations.

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Harrisville ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE one

the simple yet eloquent slate-roofed building measures about 50 by 32 feet and is compatible in style with the nearby mill. Like the mill, the storehouse is recently restored, and presently it houses the offices of Harrisville Designs.

Harris Mill Boiler House (On Goose Brook south of Harris Mill). This small, rectangular-shaped, red brick structure with slate-covered gabled roof was erected by Milan Harris sometime before 1850. It rests astride Goose Creek between the Upper or Harris Mill and the site of the Middle Mill, which burned in 1882. In sound condition but scheduled for restoration, the tiny building now houses a small toy-making operation.

Middle Harris Mill Storehouse and Sorting House (Northeast corner of Grove and Water Streets). Part of the complex of mill support buildings erected by Milan Harris prior to 1850, this abutting pair of red brick structures consists of a two-story, gable-roofed, rectangular-shaped, five-bay-long building and a slightly taller, gable-roofed, square-shaped, three-bay-wide edifice. The former features 8-over-12 sash windows, while the latter has 12-over-8 sashes. Both have slate-covered roofs, appear to be in sound condition, and are used currently by Harrisville Designs.

Lower Mill or Cheshire Mill No. 1 (Southeast corner of Main and Grove Streets). Designed by Cyrus Harris and built by Asa Greenwood, this 2 1/2-story granite ashlar mill was erected in 1847-50. It is typical of the stone mills that were common at the time in southern Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Rectangular in shape and oriented east to west across Goose Brook several hundred feet south of the Upper or Harris Mill, the structure features a partially raised basement, measures about 111 by 44 feet, has a gabled roof with a clerestory monitor, and displays evenly spaced 15-over-15 sash windows. A four-story granite tower, with winding stair and open octagonal cupola, rises from the west end. Unlike the Upper Mill, the Lower Mill displays slow burn construction. Over the years the building itself has undergone little noticeable alteration, but a number of structures have been appended to it. At present the complex houses Filtrine Industries, manufacturers of custom water coolers and filters, and gets its electric power largely from a Goose Brook-powered 1921 Morgan Smith turbine that draws 60 CFS and turns a 1921 General Electric generator.

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Harrisville ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE three

Cheshire Mills Storehouse (Southeast corner of Main and Grove Streets). This 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed, red brick structure was erected about 1860 as part of the Cheshire Mills expansion that included mill no. 2 and the picker house. The slate-roofed building is practically windowless and thus more typical of early textile industry storage buildings than are the Harris warehouses.

II. Workers' Housing.

Cheshire Mills Company Boarding House (Southeast corner of Main and Grove Streets). Erected about 1860, this rectangular-shaped, 2 1/2-story, red brick edifice is three bays wide and nine bays long, measures about 36 by 72 feet, rests on a stone foundation, and features a slate-covered gabled roof with seven gabled dormers on each slope. It has a full basement, four brick interior chimneys, and six-over-six sash windows set in rectangular surrounds with stone sills and lintels. The building has undergone almost no exterior and little interior alteration. A solar heating design firm uses a portion of the interior for offices, but the upstairs sleeping area and the first-floor kitchen and dining room are virtually undisturbed structurally.

Harris Mills Boarding House (Southeast corner of Prospect and Water Streets). Similar to but somewhat smaller than the Cheshire boarding house, the Harris boarding house was built about 1850. The west-facing structure rises two and one-half stories over a full, partially exposed basement, has a slate-covered gabled roof, and exhibits six-over-six sash windows with stone sills and lintels. Inside, it is divided into separate living units, each of which has its own entrance. Currently owned by Historic Harrisville, Inc., the dwelling displays little external alteration.

Peanut Row Houses (East side of Pond Street at Prospect). Cheshire Mills built these five workers' cottages in 1864. They are 1 1/2-story, white-painted, frame structures of modest size. Each has a slate-covered gabled roof, two red brick interior chimneys, a one-story rear ell, and a three-bay front with a single door in the left bay and six-over-six sash windows in the center and right bays. The west-facing residences are in good condition and exhibit little exterior alteration. Four still belong to the Colony family.

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Harrisville ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE four

School Street Houses (Along School Street off Church). These four cottages were also built by Cheshire Mills about 1864. Two are situated on the north side of the street and two on the south. They are almost identical in design to those on Pond Street, but the easternmost one on each side of School Street is of brick rather than frame construction. Members of the Colony family still own two of these houses.

Grove Street Houses (Along north side of Grove at Prospect). Milan Harris built these four 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed, frame dwellings in the late 1860's. Like the Cheshire houses, they display slate-covered roofs and six-over-six sash windows. The Harris houses are larger, however, and have undergone more modification over the years. Generally this has taken the form of repainting in pastel colors and adding small front porches and new shutters, but the northernmost residence has received wings on both ends. Still, the four edifices remain easily identifiable as mill workers' housing.

III. Mill Owners' and Other Residences.

Abel Twitchell House (South side of Main at Prospect). This 2 1/2-story, gray-painted, frame house with gabled roof and six-over-six sash windows was built in 1774 by Harrisville's first settler and mill owner. It continues to serve as a private residence and has undergone only minimal exterior alteration.

Bethuel Harris House (Northwest corner of Prospect and Water Streets). Bethuel Harris erected this red brick dwelling in 1819. Almost square in shape, it rises two stories over a partially exposed basement and is capped by a hipped roof with four red brick interior chimneys. It has a ground-level entrance on the southeast side and a basement-level entrance on the southwest side. The latter admits to the village post office, which is housed in a portion of the basement. Twelve-over-twelve sash windows light the interior, replacing the two-over-two sashes that the building exhibited only a few years ago.

Cyrus Harris-Henry Colony House (North side of Prospect Street). Situated immediately northeast of the Bethuel Harris House, this 2 1/2-story red brick residence dates to 1828 and is perhaps the most striking dwelling in the village. It sits on

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Harrisville ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE five

a stone foundation above a full basement, has a slate-covered gabled roof with four red brick interior chimneys, enjoys a small 1 1/2-story one-bay north wing, and displays a five-bay front distinguished by six-over-six sash windows flanked by green-painted louvered shutters. A three-bay-wide, balustraded, Doric-column-supported, hip-roofed porch completes the front detail. The structure, which is in excellent condition, is little altered and remains in the Colony family.

Milan Harris House (Southeast corner of Prospect and Water Streets). This 2 1/2-story, red brick, gable-roofed residence was built in 1833. It features a slate roof with four red brick interior chimneys, a five-bay front or west facade with a single sidelighted door set in a segmentally arched opening, six-over-six sash windows with stone sills and lintels and, on the first story, white-painted louvered shutters. On the north end is a one-story, rectangular-shaped, flat-roofed, red brick entrance portico topped by a flat-roofed, frame octagonal bay.

Almon Harris House (East side of Water Street across from Harris or Upper Mill Storehouse). This five-by-three bay, 2 1/2-story, red brick residence was erected in 1835. It resembles closely the Milan Harris House but lacks that structure's north portico and bay. In addition the Almon Harris House main entrance, while sidelighted like that of the Milan Harris House, is set in a rectangular opening with a double, stone lintel.

Abner Hutchinson House (Island Street adjacent to Cemetery). Hutchinson, brother-in-law and partner of Milan Harris, built this 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed, red brick residence in 1835. It features a slate roof, six-over-six sash windows, and white-painted louvered shutters and is in sound, little-altered condition.

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney Harris House (Island Street adjacent to Hutchinson House). Built in 1835 by Bethuel Harris' sixth son, this 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed, red brick edifice has received several additions over the years, including a 1 1/2-story, frame west wing and a similar east wing. Recently, architect Robert Rawley restored the entire complex.

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET Harrisville ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE six

Milan Walter Harris House (Main Street south of Cheshire Mills Boarding House). This 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed, white-painted frame house with Gothic trim and rear ells was constructed in 1852. Still in good condition, it faces east and features a broad gable end that projects forward to shelter a three-bay-wide front porch.

Zophar Willard House (On Chesham Road north of village center, first house on right). A partner of Fred Colony in the 1870's, Willard apparently built this 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed, white-painted frame dwelling about 1880. Two gable-roofed ells have been added to the rear, but the house is in fair condition.

Other Residences. About 35 additional houses are situated within the Harrisville Historic District. Most were built between about 1850 and 1900, are of frame construction, range from one and one-half to two and one-half stories in height, and feature gabled roofs and one or more red brick chimneys. The majority of these houses are painted white, but some exhibit other colors such as red, green, and yellow. Most lie along either Chesham Road to the north, Prospect Street to the east, or Dublin Road to the south, and almost all are privately owned by the occupants and in good, little-altered (except for the addition of wings and ells) condition. One residence, that of Harold Blake on the west side of Chesham Road, was built in 1869 to serve as the Union Hotel, later the Nabanusit Hotel. Except for removal of its front porch, the structure is little changed.

IV. Miscellaneous Structures. Other buildings of special significance in the district include: the 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed, red brick Harrisville Congregational Church built in 1842; the one-story, gable-roofed, frame St. Denis Catholic Church built in 1894; the Town Library, a 1 1/2-story red brick building erected in 1839 as the Congregational vestry and converted into a municipal facility in 1967; the Selectmen's Office, a small, one-story, hip-roofed, white-painted, frame structure built sometime prior to 1880 as a transient house and moved to its present location in that year to serve as the town library, a function it fulfilled until 1935; the Old Union District No. 8 School, a 2 1/2-story, gable-roofed, white-painted, frame structure that was erected at the end of School Street in 1857 and today shows minimal exterior alteration

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Harrisville ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE seven

while housing a pottery works; the frame Boston and Maine Railroad Depot, a small, 1 1/2-story, 19th-century building with hipped gable roof; and a frame Blacksmith Shop erected in 1880 on the shore of Harrisville Pond near the corner of Island Street and Chesham Road. Of particular importance is the General Store and Eagle Hall, erected at the intersection of Church and Main Streets in 1840. This structure consists of a 2 1/2-story, gable-roofed, red brick store (known originally as Bradley's Store and now called Clark's Country Store) and two gable-roofed, two-story, frame rear wings. For many years the hall served as a town gathering place for various public events. The store, which is remarkably little altered, continues to serve as the community's only retail outlet for groceries and general merchandise.

Boundary Justification. The boundary encompasses the entire village of Harrisville because its national significance as a historic place lies in the completeness of its preservation as an example of a typical 19th-century New England mill village. The lower portion of the village is located in the valley of the Nubanusit River or Goose Brook, and so the lower east and west boundaries roughly parallel the general contour of that valley. The upper portion of the village is situated around the south end of Harrisville Pond, and so that entire body of water is included within the district boundary. Preservation of the pond is essential to preservation of the village setting.

Boundary Description. As indicated in red on the accompanying maps [(1) U.S.G.S. 15' Series, N.H., Monadnock Quad., 1949; and (2) AASLH Sketch Map, 1977], a line beginning at a point, on the north edge of the right-of-way of the Skatutakee Road .13 mile east of that road's intersection with Dublin Road, and extending westward approximately .15 mile to an unmarked point on the north edge of the old right-of-way of the Boston and Maine Railroad (which is an extension of the Skatutakee Road); thence, almost due northeast approximately 3,500 feet in a direct line across timber and meadow land to a point on the north side of the right-of-way of Chesham Road about .1 mile west of its intersection with Nelson Road and corresponding approximately with the intersection of John Johnson's driveway

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Harrisville ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE eight

with Chesham Road; thence, northeastward approximately 550 feet across a triangle of John Johnson's land in a line parallel to and along side of the western edge of Mary Saari's lot to the west shore of Harrisville Pond; thence, around the shore of Harrisville Pond counter-clockwise about 8,500 feet along a line corresponding to the 12-foot flood rights owned by John Colony to an unmarked point on the east shore of Harrisville Pond opposite the Sunset Beach Memorial and corresponding to the town property line at the north side of said memorial; thence, due east about 1,200 feet along a line roughly parallel to, but about 200 feet north of, the terminal section of Prospect Street to an unmarked point 150 feet north and 150 east of the northeast corner of the residence of Edwin Heald; thence, almost due south approximately 3,600 feet in a direct line across meadow and timber land to the point of beginning.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Harrisville ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE one

History

Picturesque Harrisville is nestled in the Monadnock Highlands of southern New Hampshire. The tiny village was settled in the late 18th century, and since 1799 it has been a center for the manufacture of woolen goods. Because of its isolation and a citizenry concerned with saving the community's physical heritage, Harrisville has changed little over the years. Now, according to William Pierson, "Harrisville . . . is the only industrial community in America that still survives in its original form."⁴ This makes the entire village a highly important historic place, for in Ada Louise Huxtable's opinion, 19th-century American mill villages represented "a trend-setting level of social and industrial planning" that has rarely been equalled.⁵ In Harrisville this planning is readily discernable. The community, says industrial archeologist Theodore Anton Sande, "is an eloquent reminder of the industrial villages common in pre-Civil War New England."⁶

In 1629 Charles I of England gave James Mason a large grant of land that included the future site of Harrisville, but the Monadnock Highlands remained Indian country until the mid-1700's when a group of wealthy Portsmouth proprietors purchased all Mason's unclaimed acreage from his descendants and made it available for settlement. The speculators chartered a tract immediately south of present Harrisville in 1749, and the first settler arrived in the area in 1752. By 1771 this southern block had been incorporated as Dublin. The Portsmouth group chartered another tract just north of present Harrisville in 1752, and by 1774 it had been incorporated as Packersfield. It was renamed Nelson in 1814.

Harrisville, whose first settler, Abel Twitchell, arrived in 1774, straddled the Nelson-Dublin township line and was not incorporated as a separate community until 1870. It was a thriving village from the start, however. Twitchell bought

(continued)

⁴Pierson, "Harrisville, New Hampshire," 632.

⁵Huxtable, "New England Mill Village,"/40.

⁶Sande, Industrial Archeology. 36.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Harrisville ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE two

104 acres at the mouth of what is known now as Harrisville Pond and built a combination grist and saw mill on Goose Brook (Nabanusit River), which spills from the 120-acre pond and drops 100 feet within one-half mile. Nearby he erected a simple frame house that still stands as a reminder of Harrisville's early days when the community was called Twitchell's Mill. With the end of the Revolutionary War a new wave of settlers came to the Monadnock region, and soon several enterprising individuals opened small shops near the pond. In 1799 Jonas Clark built a small fulling and finishing mill alongside Goose Brook and launched the woolen textile industry in Harrisville.

Because he had trouble getting and keeping apprentices and collecting debts, Clark operated his factory only a few years. While he struggled to keep it going, Twitchell and his son-in-law, Bethuel Harris, began experimenting with a wool carding machine, which they set up in Twitchell's sawmill. Harrisville now had the two essential processes--fulling and carding--from which full-fledged woolen factories usually grew, and eventually Harris took advantage of the situation "to become," says New England historian John Borden Armstrong, "a pioneer in the manufacture of woolen goods in this country."⁷ Harris proceeded cautiously at first, however. When Clark's business finally failed, Twitchell and his son bought the fulling and finishing mill, but Harris either withdrew from his partnership with Twitchell or took only a minimal interest in the new enterprise. In 1813, though, Harris bought a clothier's works in Dublin and formed a new partnership with Twitchell to manufacture woolen cloth in Harrisville. Three years later, Twitchell withdrew, leaving Harris in full control.

Over the next three decades Harris and his sons--Cyrus, Milan, and Almon--steadily expanded the family business. In 1822-23 they built a new factory on the site of the old Clark mill. Little is known about the new structure except that it was brick and contained water-driven weaving looms. These machines had been patented only a decade earlier, and thus if the Harrises were not pioneers in adopting them, they were "at least quite progressive" in doing so says Armstrong.⁸ Because

(continued)

⁷John Borden Armstrong, Factory Under the Elms: A History of Harrisville, New Hampshire, 1774-1969 (Cambridge, 1969), 17.

⁸ Ibid., 18.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Harrisville ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE three

of its position relative to Harrisville factories built later, this mill was eventually called the Middle Mill.

By the 1830's the Harrises and their woolen enterprise so dominated the village of Twitchell's Mill that it became known as Harrisville. In 1832-33 Milan Harris erected, on the side of Abel Twitchell's old grist and saw mill, a large new brick woolen mill, which he operated independently of his father's business. Probably this Upper Mill used a wooden pitchback wheel with power transmitted to the textile machinery by a system of belts. In any case the simple but handsome structure still stands astride Goose Brook and now is the oldest extant mill in Harrisville. At the time of its construction it represented the beginning of a prosperous business venture for Milan Harris, who produced mostly medium grade woolens and after 1850 manufactured some black doeskin, a firm, smooth woolen cloth for men's wear. By mid-century Milan had bought the Middle Mill from his relatives and built a dyehouse, two brick storehouses, and a boarding house for his workers. According to Armstrong most of this expansion occurred in the 1850's, generally a slow time in the American woolen industry, and "so the growth of Milan Harris and Company is that much more impressive."⁹

In 1847 Milan's brother Cyrus Harris launched still another woolen firm in the community, the Harrisville Manufacturing Company. His chief partner, Asa Greenwood, was one of the best stonemasons in New England, and so they built their new Lower Mill out of granite. Consequently today Harrisville has two mills, the brick Upper Mill and the granite Lower Mill, that are in Pierson's words "classic survivals of early types of mill buildings in America."¹⁰ Unfortunately for Harris' partners he died in 1848 before the new mill was operable, and in 1850 they sold it to Faulkner and Colony, woolen manufacturers from Keene, N.H. The new owners organized and chartered a new company, Cheshire Mills, to occupy the empty granite edifice.

(continued)

⁹Ibid., 24

¹⁰Pierson, "Harrisville, New Hampshire," 637.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Harrisville ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE four

Josiah Colony and his sons--Timothy, Henry, Alfred, and John E.--proved the dominant figures in the Cheshire enterprise. During the next 2 years they set up 24 looms in the Lower Mill and thereby doubled the community's woolen producing capacity. In addition they installed an oversize, for their mill, 48-inch Fourneyron turbine that, until modified, drew too much water and caused some short-lived friction between them and the Harrises, who controlled the water supply. The Colonys also erected a dyehouse, boilerhouse, brick storehouse, and brick boardinghouse for workers. Cheshire Mills products, mostly flannels, were marketed so successfully through Faulkner, Kimball, and Company, commission agents in Boston, that about 1860 the Colonys expanded their operation by building a brick mill at right angles onto the south side of the granite mill and adding a pickerhouse rear of it.

The village of Harrisville grew slowly but steadily along with the woolen industry. Initially most of the mill workers came apparently from the local populace, but the Colonys found it necessary to advertise for skilled laborers outside the community. Most of the village's operatives in the 1850's were single men and women who lived in the Harris and Cheshire boarding houses. About one-third were foreign-born, and most of these were English, Irish, and Canadian. Few children labored in the mills. In addition to erecting the boarding houses and their own private homes, the mill owners eventually built family housing for their operatives. In 1864 the Colonys constructed five frame tenements on the west bank of Harrisville Pond and four similar houses along what is now School Street west of Cheshire Mills. A few years later Milan Harris put up four larger frame tenements along what is now Grove Street east of the Upper Mill. A general store, town buildings, and churches completed the village scene of the 1860's. Almost all these structures remain today.

In 1870, after the citizens of Dublin and Nelson refused financial support for a proposed Manchester and Keene Railroad line along their common border, the New Hampshire Legislature approved the incorporation of Harrisville as a separate town whose citizenry supported the railroad. Thanks in part to its construction and in part to the community's industry, which now included a chair factory and several other wood products mills, by the 1880's Harrisville's population was

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET Harrisville ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE five

greater than that of Dublin and Nelson combined. Afterward the growth rate leveled off, and during the last years of the century the population declined somewhat. In this same period Milan Harris and Company failed, largely because Harris overextended himself. In 1867 he replaced his Middle Mill with a larger New Mill and installed \$75,000 worth of new machinery. By 1870 Harris and Company's annual production had risen to 150,000 yards of cloth, up from 90,000 in 1860, but the national woolen market had become depressed. When the Panic of 1873 struck, Harris lost his factories to a Boston commission house, which leased them to Henry Colony's son Fred and two others. They upgraded the mills and produced woolen cloth until 1882 when a fire of mysterious origin destroyed both the New Mill and their company. In contrast, under the skillful management of Henry and Horatio Colony the Cheshire Mills prospered throughout the late 19th century the Colonys improved their power system in 1884 and again in 1900, bought the Milan Harris mill property in 1887, weathered a minor labor dispute in the 1890's, and continued to produce a large variety of quality flannel goods.

During the first half of the 20th century Cheshire Mills continued to be the principal cog in Harrisville's economy, while physically the village changed little. Horatio Colony's son, John Joslin Colony, became president of Cheshire Mills in 1918 and continued in that capacity until his death in 1955, when he was succeeded by his son John Joslin Colony, Jr. In these years the company's business generally fluctuated according to the ups and downs of the national economy, and the community fared similarly. The Colonys added a new brick mill to the Lower Mill's picker house in 1922, and this constituted the last significant alteration in the town's appearance. The general composition of the population changed about 1902, however, with an influx of Finnish immigrants and again after mid-century with a wave of summer residents. Finally, in 1970 a national craze for double knit fabrics spelled the Cheshire Mills' doom. High production costs prohibited manufacture of the new material in Harrisville, and so the mills ceased operating. The town did not fold, though. Filtrine Industries, makers of water filtering and cooling equipment, soon occupied the granite mill complex, and appropriately John J. Colony, III, opened Harrisville Designs, a new woolen yarn making company, in some of the old Milan Harris and Company buildings. A historic district has been created in the center of the community, which continues, little altered, to be a small but active New England mill village.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Harrisville ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE one

Armstrong, John Borden, Factory Under the Elms: A History of Harrisville, New Hampshire, 1774-1969 (Cambridge: The M.I.T. Press, 1969).

Cole, Arthur Harrison, The American Wool Manufacture, 2 Vols. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1926).

Data sheets, New England Textile Mill Survey II, Historic American Buildings Survey, 1969.

Hall, Helen, "Preserving an American Mill Town: Harrisville, New Hampshire," Country Life, CLIX (January 1, 1976), 32-34.

Harrisville, New Hampshire, Centennial, 1870-1970, Commorative Book (Harrisville: Harrisville Centennial Committee, 1970).

Historic Harrisville File, Records of the New Hampshire Department of Resources and Economic Development, Concord, New Hampshire.

Huxtable, Ada Louise, "New England Mill Village: Harrisville New Hampshire," Progressive Architecture in America, XXXVIII (July, 1957), 139-40.

Pierson, William, "Harrisville, New Hampshire: A Nineteenth-Century Industrial Town," Antiques, CII (October, 1972) 632-41.

Sande, Theodore Anton, Industrial Archeology: A New Look at the American Heritage (Brattleboro: The Stephen Greene Press, 1976).

7. Description

HVD 7.1

Condition

☒ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date _____

See individual properties.

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The picturesque Harrisville village section of the town of Harrisville sits just south and along the shore of Harrisville Pond at the point where the 10 square mile Nubanusit watershed courses through a gorge into Goose Brook. A settlement approximately contemporary with the earliest establishments in Pottersville and the Rural District, it has served since 1799 as a major center for the manufacture of woolen goods, the town's principal industrial nucleus.

Harrisville village's isolation and its citizens' frugality and adaptability have fortunately been expressed in a strong local preference for continued use of and respect for existing buildings. In fact, according to William Pierson, "Harrisville ... is the only industrial community in America that still survives in its original form."¹ The mill village, which continues to reflect "two centuries of planning tradition which functioned as a subtle but persistent guide to the Harrises as they developed and built their town"² "a trend-setting level of social and industrial planning"³ which has rarely been equalled. The community, according to Theodore Anton Sande, "an eloquent reminder of the industrial villages common in pre-Civil War New England,"⁴ is today the sole example of its type which survives virtually intact. It is on this basis that it was awarded National Historic Landmark status in 1977.

The Harrisville Village District, set on a series of stone terraces along the length of the Goose Brook ravine, encompasses approximately 315 acres and includes the Harrisville Pond; the brick Upper or Harris Mill and attendant structures; the granite Lower or Cheshire No. 1 Mill and attendant structures; the Cheshire and Harris boardinghouses and several small clusters of workers' houses; the dwellings of eight owners or partners in the Harris and Cheshire Mills; three 19th century churches; a cemetery which dates to the early 1840s; an 1840 general store and assembly hall; an 1857 schoolhouse; an 1879 train station; several other municipal, commercial, and institutional structures and the home of the village's first settler as well as 32 other residences. Most of the principal buildings are of locally manufactured red brick and date from the early to mid-19th century. Residences and other buildings built after the initial period of industrial development tend to be of frame construction, now usually painted white or a light neutral shade. In a bowl framed by now-reforested hillsides, the Harrisville Rural District's Beech Hill Ridge among them, the mill town settlement is set out on a series of terraced lawns randomly dotted with shrubs, hardwoods and evergreens. An important effort to preserve the remaining handful of elm trees has been undertaken by the Elm Research Institute, headquartered in Cheshire Mill #1 (HVD-39). Notable surviving examples can be seen in front of Cheshire Mill #1 (HVD-39) as well as across Main Street in front of the Cheshire Mills Boarding House (HVD-24).

The majority of the district's buildings as well as their relationship to the landscape are little altered and show evidence of being currently treated with considerable respect. As a group, along with Harrisville Pond, Goose Brook and the Island Cemetery, they graphically illustrate subtle planning principles designed to bring orderliness to this early industrial community's existence in the rugged Monadnock uplands. The water course, rather than a common, continues to serve as focus. The mills astride it still eclipse the meetinghouse visually as well as in

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) preservation movement

Specific dates 1774-Present

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The extraordinary significance of the Harrisville Village District in American social, industrial and architectural history lies in its existence as "the only industrial community of the early 19th century in America that still survives in its original form."¹ Further, such 19th century mill villages "represent a trend-setting level of social and industrial planning seldom equalled since. [Harrisville] represents this planning logic and design felicity to an exceptional degree"² according to New York Times architecture critic Ada Louise Huxtable. She cites "the use of a well organized housing plan, incorporating the cul-de-sac block HVD-25-29 School Street), eliminating through roads, relating the skillfully grouped, widely spaced buildings to the natural amenities of the site."³ Widely celebrated by architectural historians in the last quarter century, Harrisville has also been acknowledged in Theodore A. Sande's Industrial Archaeology and chronicled in Armstrong's Factory Under the Elms.

The unique integrity and rarity of its built resources, both individually and as a whole, and their continuing symbiotic relationship with their setting and each other have already earned this village National Historic Landmark status.

Viewed in the context of the town of Harrisville as a whole, Harrisville village makes the pivotal contribution to the town's comprehensive catalog of surviving resources illustrative of early industrialization's inter-relationship with the development of rural New England. Its rich documentary as well as physical legacy give it enormous research potential. Harrisville's nationally recognized and on-going leadership role in the reuse of its built resources, especially the dramatic and timely recycling of the industrial/residential core of this village in the 1970s, accounts both for its current vitality and its significance to the history of historic preservation as well as to the National Register. Further, it has been the home from the earliest settlement period of several families which have made major contributions to the civic, economic and social history of the town (cf. the Colony and Twitchell families). Thus, it achieves national, regional and local significance and easily satisfies Criteria A, B, C, and D of the National Register of Historic Places.

The Harrisville Village District occupies approximately 200 acres and includes the Harrisville Pond, the 1832-33 Upper or Harris Mill and attendant structures; the 1847-50 Lower or Cheshire No. 1 Mill and attendant structures; the Harris and Cheshire boarding houses and three clusters of workers' houses; plus several individual examples; the 1774 home of the village's first settler and the dwellings of eight owners or partners in the Harris and Cheshire Mills Companies; three 19th century churches and an 1857 school; 32 other 19th century and early 20th century residences; and several municipal buildings plus a general store. Most of the

0. Major Bibliographical References

See overall nomination.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 315

Quadrangle name Monadnock

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UTM References

A

1	8
---	---

7	3	7	4	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	7	5	9	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

B

1	8
---	---

7	3	7	5	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	7	5	7	7	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

C

1	8
---	---

7	3	7	0	5	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	7	5	7	8	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D

1	8
---	---

7	3	6	5	7	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	7	5	8	6	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

E

1	8
---	---

7	3	6	0	5	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	7	5	9	0	5	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

F

1	8
---	---

7	3	6	4	2	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	7	6	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

G

1	8
---	---

7	3	6	6	5	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	7	5	9	3	7	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

H

1	8
---	---

7	3	6	5	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	7	5	9	2	7	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

(Continued)

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Item #7.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	NA	code	county	code
-------	----	------	--------	------

state	NA	code	county	code
-------	----	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marcia M. Cini, Project Director, and Project Staff

organization Historic Harrisville, Inc.

date May 1984

street & number Box 79

telephone (603) 927-3334

city or town Harrisville

state NH 03450

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title _____ date _____

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

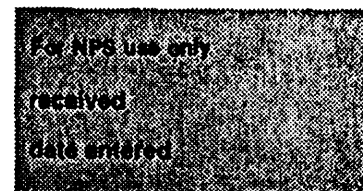
Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

HARRISVILLE VILLAGE DISTRICT: OWNERS LIST, ALPHABETICAL

PROPERTY OWNER	ADDRESS	SITE #	HISTORIC NAME
AHO, MR. & MRS. A.	BOX 265, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-006	AMOS EMERY PERRY HOUSE
ALLEN, MR. & MRS. H.	BOX 71, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-090	ABEL TWITCHELL HOUSE
BLAKE ESTATE, c/o R. FRENCH	BOX 64, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-096	NUBAUNSI HOUSE/BLAKE'S HOTEL
BOLLERUD, MR. R./HOLLAND, MS. K.	BOX 152, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-086	J. STEARNS HOUSE (?)
BOLLERUD, MR. R./HOLLAND, MS. K.	BOX 152, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-087	SAUNA
BOLLERUD, MR. R./HOLLAND, MS. K.	BOX 152, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-085	
CALHOUN, MR. & MRS. J. C., IV	BOX 199, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-099	CONGREGATIONAL PARSONAGE
CLARK, ESTATE OF JOHN	c/o RUSSELL CLARK, BRANCH RD., ROUTE 4, KEENE, N.H. 03431	HVD-053	MILAN HARRIS HOUSE
CLAYTON, MR. & MRS. A.	15 DAVIS AVE., ARLINGTON, MA. 02174	HVD-069	CHESHIRE MILLS WORKER'S HOUSE, PEANUT ROW
COLONY, MR. & MRS. J. J., III	BOX 51, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-072	BETHUEL HARRIS HOUSE
COLONY, MR. & MRS. J. J., JR.	BOX 127, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-071	CYRUS HARRIS HOUSE
COLONY, MR. J. J., JR.	BOX 127, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-055UL	SITE OF McCOLL'S BLACKSMITH SHOP
COLONY, MR. J. J., JR.	BOX 127, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-056UL	SITE OF CHESHIRE MILLS SHED
COLONY, MR. J. J., JR.	BOX 127, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-057UL	SITE OF HARRIS MILLS WOODEN BOARDING HOUSE
COLONY, MR. J. J., JR.	BOX 127, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-065	CHESHIRE MILLS WORKER'S HOUSE, PEANUT ROW
COLONY, MR. J. J., JR.	BOX 127, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-066	CHESHIRE MILLS WORKER'S HOUSE, PEANUT ROW
COLONY, MR. J. J., JR.	BOX 127, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-067	CHESHIRE MILLS WORKER'S HOUSE, PEANUT ROW
COLONY, MR. J. J., JR.	BOX 127, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-068	CHESHIRE MILLS WORKER'S HOUSE, PEANUT ROW

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

HARRISVILLE VILLAGE DISTRICT: OWNERS LIST, ALPHABETICAL

PROPERTY OWNER	ADDRESS	SITE #	HISTORIC NAME
COLONY, MR. J. J., JR.	BOX 127, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-050	WATER WORKS
COLONY, MR. J. J., JR.	BOX 127, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-008UL	MASON & PERRY/WILLARD & ATWOOD/WINN ARCHEOLOGY SITE
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH	BOX 201, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-073	ALMON HARRIS HOUSE
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH	BOX 201, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-075	CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH	BOX 201, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-077	ISLAND CEMETERY
CROCKER, MR. & MRS. F.	66 BELLTOWN RD., S. GLASTONBURY, CT. 06073	HVD-095	
CUTAIAR, MR. & MRS. F.	BOX 82, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-101	YARDLEY HOUSE
AVIS, MR. & MRS. F.	BOX 96, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-009	
EWING, MR. B./McMASTER, MS. M.	BOX 122, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-032	CHESHIRE MILLS DUPLEX WORKERS' HOUSE
FILTRINE, INC.	FILTRINE, INC., HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-042	NEW MILL
FILTRINE, INC.	FILTRINE, INC., HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-043	HOSE HOUSE
FILTRINE, INC.	FILTRINE, INC., HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-044	CHESHIRE MILLS STOREHOUSE
FILTRINE, INC.	FILTRINE, INC., HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-045	BRIDGE
FILTRINE, INC.	FILTRINE, INC., HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-037	MAYNARD WILSON BLACKSMITH SHOP
FILTRINE, INC.	FILTRINE, INC., HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-038	CHESHIRE MILL #2
FILTRINE, INC.	FILTRINE, INC., HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-039	CHESHIRE MILL #1
FILTRINE, INC.	FILTRINE, INC., HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-040	STOREHOUSE
FILTRINE, INC.	FILTRINE, INC., HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-041	STORAGE TANK
GETTY, MR. & MRS. G.	BOX 115, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-014	BLODGETT HOUSE
GOODMAN, MRS. M.	BOX 129, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-015	WINN HOUSE
HALVONIK, MR. & MRS. B.	BOX 224, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-028	CHESHIRE MILLS WORKER'S HOUSE
HARRIS, MR. & MRS. S. C.	BOX 214, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-030	CHESHIRE MILLS WORKER'S HOUSE
HARRISVILLE SCHOOL	BOX 128, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-025	CATHOLIC PARSONAGE
HARRISVILLE, TOWN OF	BOX 34, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-070	
HARRISVILLE, TOWN OF	BOX 34, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-081	ISLAND ST. BRIDGE
HARRISVILLE, TOWN OF	BOX 34, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-054	PROSPECT ST. BRIDGE
HARRISVILLE, TOWN OF	BOX 34, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-048	MAIN ST. BRIDGE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

HARRISVILLE VILLAGE DISTRICT: OWNERS LIST, ALPHABETICAL

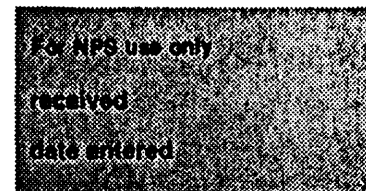
PROPERTY OWNER

ADDRESS

SITE #

HISTORIC NAME

HARRISVILLE, TOWN OF	BOX 34, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-034	SELECTMEN'S OFFICE
HARRISVILLE, TOWN OF	BOX 34, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-035	WAR MEMORIAL
HARRISVILLE, TOWN OF	BOX 34, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-007	HANCOCK RD. BRIDGE
HARRISVILLE, TOWN OF	BOX 34, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-001	HARRISVILLE RAILROAD STATION
HARRISVILLE, TOWN OF	BOX 34, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-002	TOWN BARN
HARRISVILLE, TOWN OF (LIBRARY)	BOX 282, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-080	VESTRY
HEALD, MR. E.	BOX 123, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-084	CHESHIRE MILLS FARM
HEINILUOMA, MR. & MRS. B.	WILD ROSE FARM, HUBBARDSTON, MA. 01452	HVD-100	HALE HOUSE/MONADNOCK HOTEL
HENRY, K.	BOX 198, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-093	WINN HOUSE
HISTORIC HARRISVILLE, INC	BOX 79, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-046	HARRIS BOILERHOUSE
HISTORIC HARRISVILLE, INC.	BOX 79, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-083	BLAKE BLACKSMITH SHOP
HISTORIC HARRISVILLE, INC.	BOX 79, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-082UL	SITE OF DUBLIN STAGE CO.
HISTORIC HARRISVILLE, INC.	BOX 79, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-052	HARRIS BOARDING HOUSE
HISTORIC HARRISVILLE, INC.	BOX 79, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-047	UPPER/HARRIS MILL
HISTORIC HARRISVILLE, INC.	BOX 79, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-049	HARRIS STOREHOUSE
HISTORIC HARRISVILLE, INC.	BOX 79, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-051	HARRIS SORTING & PICKER HOUSE
HISTORIC HARRISVILLE, INC.	BOX 79, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-024	CHESHIRE MILLS BOARDING HOUSE
JOHNSON, MR. J.	BOX 106, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-097	
KEOUGH, MRS. R.	BOX 36, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-094	BROOKS HOUSE
KORPI, MR. & MRS. J.	BOX 133, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-005	DUPLEX WORKERS' HOUSE
LERCHEN, MR. N.	BOX 21, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-029	DUBLIN UNION DISTRICT SCHOOL #8
LUOMA, MR. L.	BOX 3, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-059	HARRIS MILLS WORKER'S HOUSE
LUOMA, MRS. D.	BOX 73, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-063	
MacKENZIE, MR. & MRS. L. J.	BOX 81, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-031	CHESHIRE MILLS WORKER'S HOUSE
MATTHEWS, MR. & MRS. J.	BOX 114, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-003	
MCCARTHY, MR. & MRS. D.	BOX 19, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-022	
McCLURE, MR. L.	BOX 53, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-098	ZOPHAR WILLARD HOUSE
MERRIFIELD, MR. & MRS. R.	BOX 84, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-023	MILAN WALTER HARRIS HOUSE
MESSER, MRS. M.	BOX 82, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-016	
MICHAL, MR. S., JR.	BOX 93, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-020	CHESHIRE MILLS WORKER'S HOUSE
MONAHAN, MR. R., JR.	BOX 99, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-017	MOSES K. PERRY HOUSE
MONAHAN, MR. R., JR.	BOX 99, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-021	WINN TENEMENT
NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE	MARLBOROUGH, N.H. 03455	HVD-091	

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

HARRISVILLE VILLAGE DISTRICT: OWNERS LIST, ALPHABETICAL

PROPERTY OWNER	ADDRESS	SITE #	HISTORIC NAME
D'NEIL, MR. & MRS. D./ STONE, MS. DONNA ET AL.	BOX 13, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-088	BEALS HOUSE
D'SULLIVAN, MRS. L.	BOX 216, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-018	COREY HOUSE
PARISE, MR. E.	NORWAY HILL, HANCOCK, N.H. 03449	HVD-011	ISIDORE FISH HOUSE
RALEY, MR. & MRS. R.	800 CENTER MILL RD., GREENVILLE, DE. 19807	HVD-079	C.C.P. HARRIS HOUSE
RAYNOR, MR. & MRS. W.	BOX 109, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-036	GENERAL STORE/EAGLE HALL
REED, MR. M./NEWTON, MS. D.	BOX 235, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-013	TRUELLE HOUSE
RICHARDSON, MR. & MRS. W.	BOX 118, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-078	ABNER HUTCHINSON HOUSE
SAARI, MR. T.	BOX 46, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-061	HARRIS MILL DUPLEX WORKERS' HOUSE
SEAN, MR. & MRS. P.	BOX 158, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-010	AUGUSTUS LA POINT DUPLEX HOUSE
SIBLEY, MR. J.	PARK ST., KEENE, N.H. 03431	HVD-027	CHESHIRE MILLS WORKER'S HOUSE
SMITH, MR. & MRS. C. E.	BOX 1, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-004	E. L. KENSTON HOUSE
SPELLMAN, MR. J.	4 CARDINAL DR., HUDSON, N.H. 03051	HVD-062	
ST. DENIS CHURCH	RFD MARLBOROUGH, N.H. 03455	HVD-033	ST. DENIS CHURCH
STINCHFIELD, MRS. L.	BOX 15, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-019	LOVELL HARRIS HOUSE
STRUTHERS, MR. & MRS. A.	BOX 213, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-060	HARRIS MILL WORKER'S HOUSE
TEMPLE, MR. & MRS. P.	BOX 65, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-076	J. K. RUSSELL HOUSE
THAYER, MR. & MRS. W.	BOX 6, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-064	HALPIN HOUSE
THAYER, MRS. H.	BOX 6, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-089	
TRUELLE, MR. P.	BOX 58, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-058	HARRIS MILLS WORKER'S HOUSE
VOIERS, MS. L.	BOX 155, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-074	WALKER LUDMA HOUSE
WATKINS, MR. & MRS. R. T.	BOX 117, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-026	ALFRED COLONY HOUSE
WELLER, MR. & MRS. T.	BOX 141, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-012	LOISELLS HOUSE
ZELLER, MR. & MRS. J.	BOX 87, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HVD-092	WINN HOUSE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received _____
date entered _____

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

HARRISVILLE VILLAGE DISTRICT: OWNERS LIST, BY SITE NUMBER

SITE #	PROPERTY OWNER	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME
HVD-001	HARRISVILLE, TOWN OF	BOX 34, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HARRISVILLE RAILROAD STATION
HVD-002	HARRISVILLE, TOWN OF	BOX 34, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	TOWN BARN
HVD-003	MATTHEWS, MR. & MRS. J.	BOX 114, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	
HVD-004	SMITH, MR. & MRS. C. E.	BOX 1, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	E. L. KENSTON HOUSE
HVD-005	KORPI, MR. & MRS. J.	BOX 133, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	DUPLEX WORKERS' HOUSE
HVD-006	AHO, MR. & MRS. A.	BOX 265, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	AMOS EMERY PERRY HOUSE
HVD-007	HARRISVILLE, TOWN OF	BOX 34, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HANCOCK RD. BRIDGE
HVD-008BUL	COLONY, MR. J. J., JR.	BOX 127, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	MASON & PERRY/WILLARD & ATWOOD/WINN ARCHEOLOGY SITE
HVD-009	DAVIS, MR. & MRS. F.	BOX 96, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	
HVD-010	SHEEHAN, MR. & MRS. P.	BOX 158, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	AUGUSTUS LA POINT DUPLEX HOUSE
HVD-011	PARISE, MR. E.	NORWAY HILL, HANCOCK, N.H. 03449	ISIDORE FISH HOUSE
HVD-012	WELLER, MR. & MRS. T.	BOX 141, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	LOISELLS HOUSE
HVD-013	REED, MR. M./NEWTON, MS. D.	BOX 235, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	TRUDELL HOUSE
HVD-014	GETTY, MR. & MRS. G.	BOX 115, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	BLODGETT HOUSE
HVD-015	GOODMAN, MRS. M.	BOX 129, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	WINN HOUSE
HVD-016	MESSER, MRS. M.	BOX 82, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	
HVD-017	MONAHON, MR. R., JR.	BOX 99, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	MOSES K. PERRY HOUSE
HVD-018	O'SULLIVAN, MRS. L.	BOX 216, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	COREY HOUSE
HVD-019	STINCHFIELD, MRS. L.	BOX 15, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	LOVELL HARRIS HOUSE
HVD-020	MICHAEL, MR. G., JR.	BOX 93, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	CHESHIRE MILLS WORKER'S HOUSE
HVD-021	MONAHON, MR. R., JR.	BOX 99, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	WINN TENEMENT
HVD-022	MCCARTHY, MR. & MRS. D.	BOX 19, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	
HVD-023	MERRIFIELD, MR. & MRS. R.	BOX 84, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	MILAN WALTER HARRIS HOUSE
HVD-024	HISTORIC HARRISVILLE, INC.	BOX 79, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	CHESHIRE MILLS BOARDING HOUSE
HVD-025	HARRISVILLE SCHOOL	BOX 128, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	CATHOLIC PARSONAGE
HVD-026	WATKINS, MR. & MRS. R. T.	BOX 117, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	ALFRED COLONY HOUSE
HVD-027	SIBLEY, MR. J.	PARK ST., KEENE, N.H. 03431	CHESHIRE MILLS WORKER'S HOUSE
HVD-028	HALVONIK, MR. & MRS. B.	BOX 224, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	CHESHIRE MILLS WORKER'S HOUSE
HVD-029	LERCHEN, MR. N.	BOX 21, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	DUBLIN UNION DISTRICT SCHOOL #8
HVD-030	HARRIS, MR. & MRS. S. C.	BOX 214, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	CHESHIRE MILLS WORKER'S HOUSE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

HARRISVILLE VILLAGE DISTRICT: OWNERS LIST, BY SITE NUMBER

SITE #	PROPERTY OWNER	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME
HVD-031	MacKENZIE, MR. & MRS. L. J.	BOX 81, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	CHESHIRE MILLS WORKER'S HOUSE
HVD-032	EWING, MR. B./McMASTER, MS. M.	BOX 122, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	CHESHIRE MILLS DUPLEX WORKERS' HOUSE
HVD-033	ST. DENIS CHURCH	RFD MARLBOROUGH, N.H. 03455	ST. DENIS CHURCH
HVD-034	HARRISVILLE, TOWN OF	BOX 34, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	SELECTMEN'S OFFICE
HVD-035	HARRISVILLE, TOWN OF	BOX 34, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	WAR MEMORIAL
HVD-036	RAYNOR, MR. & MRS. W.	BOX 109, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	GENERAL STORE/EAGLE HALL
HVD-037	FILTRINE, INC.	FILTRINE, INC., HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	MAYNARD WILSON BLACKSMITH SHOP
HVD-038	FILTRINE, INC.	FILTRINE, INC., HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	CHESHIRE MILL #2
HVD-039	FILTRINE, INC.	FILTRINE, INC., HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	CHESHIRE MILL #1
HVD-040	FILTRINE, INC.	FILTRINE, INC., HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	STOREHOUSE
HVD-041	FILTRINE, INC.	FILTRINE, INC., HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	STORAGE TANK
HVD-042	FILTRINE, INC.	FILTRINE, INC., HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	NEW MILL
HVD-043	FILTRINE, INC.	FILTRINE, INC., HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HOSE HOUSE
HVD-044	FILTRINE, INC.	FILTRINE, INC., HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	CHESHIRE MILLS STOREHOUSE
HVD-045	FILTRINE, INC.	FILTRINE, INC., HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	BRIDGE
HVD-046	HISTORIC HARRISVILLE, INC	BOX 79, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HARRIS BOILERHOUSE
HVD-047	HISTORIC HARRISVILLE, INC.	BOX 79, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	UPPER/HARRIS MILL
HVD-048	HARRISVILLE, TOWN OF	BOX 34, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	MAIN ST. BRIDGE
HVD-049	HISTORIC HARRISVILLE, INC.	BOX 79, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HARRIS STOREHOUSE
HVD-050	COLONY, MR. J. J., JR.	BOX 127, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	WATER WORKS
HVD-051	HISTORIC HARRISVILLE, INC.	BOX 79, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HARRIS SORTING & PICKER HOUSE
HVD-052	HISTORIC HARRISVILLE, INC.	BOX 79, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HARRIS BOARDING HOUSE
HVD-053	CLARK, ESTATE OF JOHN	c/o RUSSELL CLARK, BRANCH RD., ROUTE 4, KEENE, N.H. 03431	MILAN HARRIS HOUSE
HVD-054	HARRISVILLE, TOWN OF	BOX 34, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	PROSPECT ST. BRIDGE
HVD-055UL	COLONY, MR. J. J., JR.	BOX 127, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	SITE OF McCOLL'S BLACKSMITH SHOP
HVD-056UL	COLONY, MR. J. J., JR.	BOX 127, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	SITE OF CHESHIRE MILLS SHED
HVD-057UL	COLONY, MR. J. J., JR.	BOX 127, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	SITE OF HARRIS MILLS WOODEN BOARDING HOUSE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

HARRISVILLE VILLAGE DISTRICT: OWNERS LIST, BY SITE NUMBER

SITE #	PROPERTY OWNER	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME
HVD-058	TRUDELL, MR. P.	BOX 58, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HARRIS MILLS WORKER'S HOUSE
HVD-059	LUOMA, MR. L.	BOX 3, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HARRIS MILLS WORKER'S HOUSE
HVD-060	STRUTHERS, MR. & MRS. A.	BOX 213, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HARRIS MILL WORKER'S HOUSE
HVD-061	SAARI, MR. T.	BOX 46, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HARRIS MILL DUPLEX WORKERS' HOUSE
HVD-062	SPELLMAN, MR. J.	4 CARDINAL DR., HUDSON, N.H. 03051	
HVD-063	LUOMA, MRS. D.	BOX 73, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	
HVD-064	THAYER, MR. & MRS. W.	BOX 6, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HALPIN HOUSE
HVD-065	COLONY, MR. J. J., JR.	BOX 127, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	CHESHIRE MILLS WORKER'S HOUSE, PEANUT ROW
HVD-066	COLONY, MR. J. J., JR.	BOX 127, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	CHESHIRE MILLS WORKER'S HOUSE, PEANUT ROW
HVD-067	COLONY, MR. J. J., JR.	BOX 127, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	CHESHIRE MILLS WORKER'S HOUSE, PEANUT ROW
HVD-068	COLONY, MR. J. J., JR.	BOX 127, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	CHESHIRE MILLS WORKER'S HOUSE, PEANUT ROW
HVD-069	CLAYTON, MR. & MRS. A.	15 DAVIS AVE., ARLINGTON, MA. 02174	CHESHIRE MILLS WORKER'S HOUSE, PEANUT ROW
HVD-070	HARRISVILLE, TOWN OF	BOX 34, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	
HVD-071	COLONY, MR. & MRS. J. J., JR.	BOX 127, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	CYRUS HARRIS HOUSE
HVD-072	COLONY, MR. & MRS. J. J., III	BOX 51, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	BETHUEL HARRIS HOUSE
HVD-073	CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH	BOX 201, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	ALMON HARRIS HOUSE
HVD-074	VOIERS, MS. L.	BOX 155, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	WALKER LUOMA HOUSE
HVD-075	CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH	BOX 201, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
HVD-076	TEMPLE, MR. & MRS. P.	BOX 65, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	J. K. RUSSELL HOUSE
HVD-077	CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH	BOX 201, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	ISLAND CEMETERY
HVD-078	RICHARDSON, MR. & MRS. W.	BOX 118, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	ABNER HUTCHINSON HOUSE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

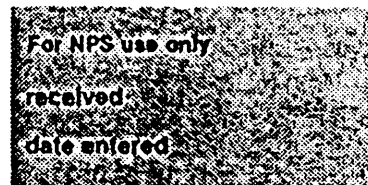
Page

HARRISVILLE VILLAGE DISTRICT: OWNERS LIST, BY SITE NUMBER

SITE #	PROPERTY OWNER	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME
HVD-079	RALEY, MR. & MRS. R.	800 CENTER MILL RD., GREENVILLE, DE. 19807	C.C.P. HARRIS HOUSE
HVD-080	HARRISVILLE, TOWN OF (LIBRARY)	BOX 282, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	VESTRY
HVD-081	HARRISVILLE, TOWN OF	BOX 34, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	ISLAND ST. BRIDGE
HVD-082UL	HISTORIC HARRISVILLE, INC.	BOX 79, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	SITE OF DUBLIN STAGE CO.
HVD-083	HISTORIC HARRISVILLE, INC.	BOX 79, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	BLAKE BLACKSMITH SHOP
HVD-084	HEALD, MR. E.	BOX 123, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	CHESHIRE MILLS FARM
HVD-085	BOLLERUD, MR. R./HOLLAND, MS. K.	BOX 152, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	
HVD-086	BOLLERUD, MR. R./HOLLAND, MS. K.	BOX 152, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	J. STEARNS HOUSE (?)
HVD-087	BOLLERUD, MR. R./HOLLAND, MS. K.	BOX 152, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	SAUNA
HVD-088	O'NEIL, MR. & MRS. D./ STONE, MS. DONNA ET AL.	BOX 13, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	BEALS HOUSE
HVD-089	THAYER, MRS. H.	BOX 6, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	
HVD-090	ALLEN, MR. & MRS. H.	BOX 71, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	ABEL TWITCHELL HOUSE
HVD-091	NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE	MARLBOROUGH, N.H. 03455	
HVD-092	ZELLER, MR. & MRS. J.	BOX 87, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	WINN HOUSE
HVD-093	HENRY, K.	BOX 198, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	WINN HOUSE
HVD-094	KEOUGH, MRS. R.	BOX 36, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	BROOKS HOUSE
HVD-095	CROCKER, MR. & MRS. F.	66 BELLTOWN RD., S. GLASTONBURY, CT. 06073	
HVD-096	BLAKE ESTATE, c/o R. FRENCH	BOX 64, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	NUBAUNSIIT HOUSE/BLAKE'S HOTEL
HVD-097	JOHNSON, MR. J.	BOX 106, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	
HVD-098	McCLURE, MR. L.	BOX 53, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	ZOPHAR WILLARD HOUSE
HVD-099	CALHOUN, MR. & MRS. J. C., IV	BOX 199, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	CONGREGATIONAL PARSONAGE
HVD-100	HEINILUOMA, MR. & MRS. B.	WILD ROSE FARM, HUBBARDSTON, MA. 01452	HALE HOUSE/MONADNOCK HOTEL
HVD-101	CUTAIAR, MR. & MRS. F.	BOX 82, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	YARDLEY HOUSE

United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
 Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Description Item number 7 Page HVD 7.2

their degree of importance to community life. The early mill owners' houses still dominate the upper slopes of the village, while the workers' housing survives to demonstrate the orderly, regular fashion in which it was laid out on descending terraces facing the Goose Brook ravine.

Structures which contribute to the significance of the Harrisville Village District include:

Mills and Associated Structures

- HVD-47 Upper or Harris Mill (east corner of Main and Prospect Streets): a 2-1/2 story red Nelson brick mill erected across Goose Brook by Milan Harris in 1832-33. It is rectangular in shape, measuring about 80 by 36 feet, and has a gabled roof with trap-door monitor, no doubt inspired by early Rhode Island examples. Along the first and second floors of the north and south sides and on all three floors of the east and west ends, 12/12 sash windows light the interior. The structure rests on a granite rubble foundation and displays joist or barn floor framing rather than the slow-burning mill construction which would later become the standard (cf. HVD-39, Cheshire Mill #1). It underwent two major mid-19th century alterations intended to update it to highest contemporary mill building practice: the extension of the west end by 20 feet and the addition thereto of a 4-story brick tower with winding stair and octagonal bell cupola. Outside the structure, along its north side, remain iron gate-control mechanisms installed in the late 1890s to regulate the flow of Goose Brook. Now rehabilitated with minimal alterations, the building is used by Harrisville Designs for the manufacture of looms for handweaving, a felicitous continuation of the village's woolen industry tradition.
- HVD-49 Harris Mill Storehouse (on a platform over the mill pond at northwest corner of Main and Prospect Streets): a 2-1/2 story gable-roofed red brick structure with partially raised basement which dates to the early 1830s. Built as a support structure for the Harris Mill (HVD-47) it sits on a granite rubble platform over the mill pond just to the north of it. Although its large number of windows makes it atypical as a storehouse, the simple, cleanly designed 50 by 32 foot slate-roofed building is compatible in style with its parent mill. Rehabilitated with considerable but sympathetic interior alteration, it currently houses the sales office and studio of Harrisville Designs.
- HVD-46 Harris Mill Boiler House (on the west side of Goose Brook south of the Harris Mill, (HVD-47): A small rectangular red brick structure with a slate-covered gable roof, erected by Milan Harris c. 1860. It sits astride Goose Brook between the Harris Mill (HVD-47) and the site of the 1867 Middle Mill which burned in 1882. Also restored, the building now houses the Gallery of Monadnock Artists.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

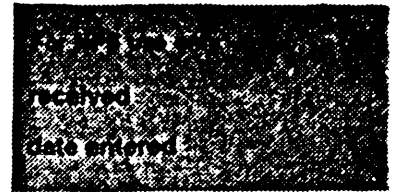
For NPS use only
received _____
date entered _____

Continuation sheet Description Item number 7 Page HVD 7.3

HVD-51 Harris Mill Sorting and Picker House (at the northeast corner of Grove and Water Streets): an abutting duo of red brick structures which form part of the complex of mill support buildings erected by the Milan Harris Company. The Sorting House, the northernmost of the two, is a rectangular, 2-story gable-roofed five-bay building which probably dates from shortly after the construction of the Harris Mill (HVD-47). It features 8/12 sash windows and, like other contemporary buildings (cf. HVD-47 & 49), wooden eaves. The adjoining slightly taller Picker House, whose strong stylistic resemblance to the now lost 1867 M. Harris Company "Middle Mill" suggests a contemporary date, is a square gable-roofed three-bay edifice. Its 12/8 sash windows are capped with granite lintels and its eaves are brick. Now rehabilitated and used by SolarVision (publishers), the complex is in nearly original condition except for a replacement asphalt shingle roof on the Sorting House.

HVD-39 Lower Mill or Cheshire Mill No. 1 (at the southeast corner of Main and Grove Streets): the 2-1/2 story Marlborough granite ashlar mill designed by Cyrus Harris and built by Asa Greenwood between 1846 and 1849. More typical of the stone mills of several decades earlier in southern Massachusetts and Rhode Island than those of northern New England, it is rectangular in shape and oriented east to west across Goose Brook several hundred feet south of the Harris Mill (HVD-47). The large structure which measures approximately 111 by 44 feet, features a partially raised basement and a gabled slate roof with clerestory monitor. Its 15/15 sash windows are capped with granite lintels, the same material from which its cornices are fashioned, a rare treatment. An original four-story granite tower, with winding stair and octagonal cupola, rises from the west end. The first three stories of the tower are served by a decorative wrought iron fire escape. Pre-dating 1888 and possibly original, this ironwork is unique in Harrisville; its quality can be favorably compared with the fencing at Riverside Cemetery (CVD-3). The attic story of the mill continues to house two rare and complete though unused assemblies of "self-operating" spinning mules. Unlike the Harris Mill (HVD-47), this mill displays slow-burn construction. It has undergone little noticeable alteration over time, although a number of structures have been appended to it. A c. 1860 addition, the Cheshire Mills Picker House, is almost hidden from view by subsequent construction. This approximately 20 by 55 foot red brick structure, also with a slate covered gable roof and oriented east to west, abuts the northwest corner of the parent mill. At present both buildings house the Filtrine Manufacturing Company, makers of custom water filters and coolers, who have assigned a high level of priority to responsible building maintenance. In keeping with historic precedent, Filtrine gets some electric power from a Goose Brook-powered 1921 Morgan Smith turbine and General Electric generator installed by Northern Waterpower, Inc. in 1976.

D-38 Cheshire Mill No. 2 (on the southeast corner of Main and Grove Streets): a 3-story red brick mill of 1859-60 which is oriented north to south immediately

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet Description

Item number 7

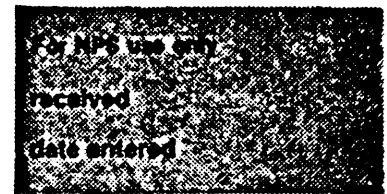
Page 7.4

south of or below Cheshire Mill No. 1 (HVD-39) and attached to it by a one-bay, 3-story connector. Cheshire Mill No. 2 represents the first major step in the Colony family's expansion of the former Cyrus Harris woolen manufacturing operation. The rectangular building of 75 by 44 feet retains its original slate covered gable roof, now punctuated by a series of skylights. It features 8/8 sash windows with granite sills and lintels in both of its nine-bay sides and across its five-bay south end. A set of three round-arched windows, a stylistic motif new to the village when built, accents each gable. A one-story, flat-roofed wing was attached to the southeast corner of Cheshire Mill No. 2 in the mid-20th century. It connects to what is believed to be the Mainerd or Maynard Wilson blacksmith shop, the village's oldest surviving industrial building which dates to the early 19th century and was purchased by the Cheshire Mills in 1859. Filtrine occupies all of this space with its main offices located on the second floor of Mill No. 2.

- HVD-42. New Cheshire Mill (on the southeast corner of Main and Grove Street): A 2-story, flat-roofed red brick mill erected in 1922. This 60 by 120 foot rectangular building, Harrisville's largest mill as well as its largest building, is situated north to south along the east side of the Goose Brook ravine and is attached along its south end to the north facade of the Picker House. Large, double 20-light metal industrial windows, separated by brick pilasters, light the interior of the structure, which is in excellent condition and houses Filtrine's manufacturing and assembly space.
- HVD-44. Cheshire Mills Storehouse (on the southeast corner of Main and Grove Streets): a 1-1/2 story, gable-roofed, red brick structure erected in 1860 as part of the Cheshire Mills expansion which included Mill No. 2 (HVD-38) and the Picker House (cf. HVD-51). The slate-roofed building is windowless except for one 6/6 window in the ground floor and a decorative round window in each gable end and thus is more typical of early textile industry storage buildings than the Harris storehouse (HVD-49).
- HVD-37. Maynard Wilson Blacksmith Shop (on the southeast corner of Cheshire Mill No. 2): The village's oldest surviving industrial building, dating to the early 19th century. This 2-1/2 story rectangular brick building with simple gable roof sits on the site of an earlier blacksmith shop built in 1778. It features 6/6 windows and a central door, 3 bay plan. Wilson made and repaired all types of tools, fixtures and simple machinery in addition to his traditional blacksmith duties. The building was purchased by the Cheshire Mills in 1859. An extension was built between 1902-1914 to connect the shop with Cheshire Mill No. 2. An overhead walkway leads from the front of the Cheshire Mill No. 2 to a door cut into the second story on the west facade.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Description

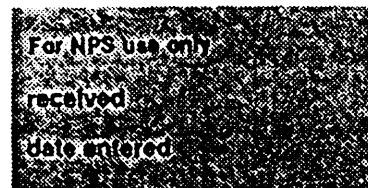
Item number 7

Page 7.4A

- HVD-50 Canal Penstocks (running from the southeast corner of Harrisville Pond to east of Cheshire Mill No. 2.): A series of canals and raceways which feed the village mills with waterpower. This waterworks system developed over a period of time in the early-mid 19th century as the mills developed. The walls, dams and bridge abutments are built of rough fieldstone and cut granite.
- HVD-43 Hose House (south of Penstocks near Cheshire Mill No. 2): An octagon 1-story structure with octagonal hip roof and paneled sides, painted two tones. This structure houses pump and hoses for fire emergencies at the mill.
- HVD-40 Cheshire Mills Store House (east of Cheshire Mill NO. 2): A 1-1/2 story vertical clapboard rectangular building. Its gabled roof is pierced by two gabled roof dormers on the north side. The building has an off-center entrance and 2 barn door entrances in the north facade. A limited number of 15 light windows allow sunlight to the interior.
- HVD-41 Storage Tank (east of Cheshire Mill No. 2 and south of HVD-40): A dilapidated circular wooden storage tank no longer in use.

Workers' Housing

- HVD-24 Cheshire Mills Boardinghouse (on Main Street across from Cheshire Mill No. 1): 1 2-1/2 story red brick edifice erected in 1851 or 1852 to provide housing for Cheshire Mills factory workers. Three bays wide and nine bays deep, it measures approximately 36 by 72 feet, rest on a stone foundation, and features a slate-covered gable roof with seven gabled dormers on each slope, a locally unusual feature more reminiscent of roughly contemporary Manchester, New Hampshire and Lowell, Massachusetts boardinghouses. It has a full basement, four brick interior chimneys, and 6/6 sash windows with granite sills and lintels. Entryways on the center bays of the north and south facades retain their original four panelled doors, five light transoms and sidelights. The building has undergone almost no exterior alteration. There is a small one-story wing to the southwest, originally a kitchen, and a long, narrow, freestanding storage barn west of the building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet Description Item number 7 Page HVD 7.5

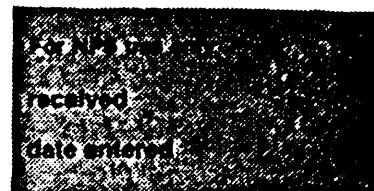
Inside, the first floor dining room and kitchen are virtually undisturbed structurally. The main offices of Harrisville Designs are on the second floor. The southern half of the third floor, still divided into small sleeping chambers, houses Harrisville Designs' weaving students. Historic Harrisville, Inc. occupies the remainder of the third floor.

HVD-52 Harris Mill Boardinghouse (on the southeast corner of Prospect and Water Streets) is similar to but somewhat smaller than the Cheshire Mills Boardinghouse (HVD-24). In place by 1852, the west-facing brick structure rises 2-1/2 stories over a full, partially exposed basement, has a slate-covered gable roof and 6/6 sash windows with stone sills and lintels. It is divided into three separate living units, each with its own entrance. Currently owned by Historic Harrisville, Inc., the dwelling displays little exterior alteration as well as a high level of concern for responsible maintenance practices.

HVD-65-9 Peanut Row Houses (on the east side of dead end Pond Street at Prospect Street): a set of five workers' cottages built by the Cheshire Mills Company after 1853 and in place by 1863. All five are 1-1/2 story white frame structures of modest size. Each has a gabled roof, two interior red brick chimneys, a one-story rear ell, and a three-bay principal or west facade with a single door in the left bay and 6/6 windows in the other two. The high level of integrity of this group of residences was the deciding factor in their selection as the subject of a National Trust for Historic Preservation study which resulted in a set of measured drawings of the plan and elevations of the typical Peanut Row house. Four Peanut Row houses still belong to the Colony family, descendants of the founders of the Cheshire Mills.

HVD-27, 28 School Street Houses (four cottages also built by Cheshire Mills by 1863 and 30 & 31 after 1853. Two are situated on the north side and two on the south of School Street, a cul-de-sac which runs east to west immediately west of the Cheshire Mills boardinghouse. All identical in plan to the contemporary Peanut Row houses (HVD-65-69), the two on the south side of School Street are built in mirror-image fashion with the entry to the right. The two easternmost ones are of brick rather than clapboard, an additional attempt at variety as well as quality. The simple Greek Revival gable-end-to-the-street orientation of all four is reminiscent of contemporary private housing in the Chesham and Pottersville Districts.

HVD-58-61 Grove Street Houses (along the north side of Grove Street at Prospect Street): a set of four 1-1/2 story gable-roofed frame dwellings built by Milan Harris between 1854 and 1863. They display slate-covered roofs and 6/6 sash windows. Larger than the Cheshire Mills houses, they have undergone a number of modifications over the years after their separate sale in the 1920s. Generally

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet Description

Item number 7

Page 7.6

these changes have taken the form of repainting in pastel colors and adding small front porches and shutters. The northernmost residence has received wings on both ends. Nevertheless, this group remains easily identifiable as mill workers' housing.

Michal House

- HVD-20 (On a rise at the southernmost intersection of Church and Main Streets): a 1-1/2 story white clapboarded side hall plan Greek Revival house with overhanging eaves supported by distinctive brackets. Its most pronounced architectural feature is its gable-end entry with four-light sidelights and surround with cornerblocks. Like a great many nearby houses, it was built between 1853 and 1863 and owned by the Cheshire Mills.

Alfred Colony House

- HVD-26 (On the west side of Church Street just south of its intersection with School Street): a large 2-1/2 story sidehall plan brick house of similar construction to the two brick School Street houses (HVD-25 & 29). It has brick eaves cornice and return, granite lintels and a transom over its entry in a 1-1/2 story western wing. It, too, was built between 1853 and 1863 for the purpose of housing Cheshire Mills Company workers.

Ewing House

- HVD-32 (On a terrace on the west side of Church Street just north of its intersection with School Street): a well-maintained 1-1/2 story gray clapboarded double house built in 1851 for Cheshire Mills workers and their families. It has an especially handsome and locally unique side-by-side double entry with pilasters, full entablature, sidelights and transoms.

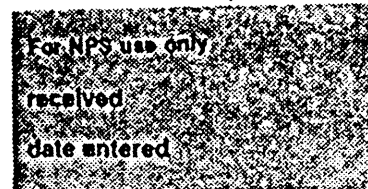
- HVD-21 Winn Tenement (on the west side of Church Street behind HVD-19): A 2-1/2 story rectangular wooden clapboard building with central door and 5-bay plan. This building was built in the early 20th century to house workers and their families from the Winn Chair Factory (HVD-8). The building features 6/6 windows and a transom with 4 lights; on the side of a hill which rises behind the building to the north. It is situated gabled end to the street quite a distance off the road. Currently this structure is vacant and dilapidated.

Mill Owners' Residences

- HVD-90. Abel Twitchell House (on the south side of Main Street at Prospect Street): a 2-1/2 story gray frame house with gabled roof, sentry entry, and 6/6 slightly asymmetrical fenestration. Built in 1774 by Harrisville village's first settler mill owner, it is similar in plan and general aspect to the Farnum/Upton house (PD-9) in Pottersville of only five years later. The Twitchell House continues to serve as a private residence and has undergone only minimal exterior alteration.

- 72 Bethuel Harris House (on the northwest corner of Prospect and Water Streets): an important, handsomely restored red brick dwelling erected by Bethuel Harris in 1819. Almost square in shape, it rises two stories over a partially exposed basement and is capped by a hipped roof with four red brick interior chimneys. The first brick residence in Harrisville village, it shares with Pottersville's Jedediah Kilburn Southwick House (PD24) of a decade earlier its five-bay
- front facade, which was originally worked out in local brick, and with the

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Description Item number 7 Page HVD 7.7

Josiah Lewis House (PD34) of several years later Federal style details such as its hipped roof and high second story windows. The Bethuel Harris House has a ground level entrance on the southeast side, a center entry on its principal (south) facade, and a basement level entrance on the southwest side. The last admits to the village post office, which is housed in a portion of the basement. Sash windows of 12/12 lights illuminate the sympathetically treated interior. The house remains in the Colony family.

HVD-71 Cyrus Harris/Henry Colony House (on the west side of Prospect Street immediately northeast of the Bethuel Harris House, HVD-72): a 2-1/2 story red brick residence built c. 1828 on a hillside location with a commanding view of the mill village. It sits on a stone foundation above a full basement, has a slate-covered gable roof with four red brick interior chimneys and a small 1-1/2 story one-bay north wing. Its five-bay principal or west facade is distinguished by 6/6 sash windows flanked by green louvered shutters. A three-bay balustraded hip-roofed porch addition supported by Doric columns completes the front detail. The structure, which is in excellent condition, is little altered and, like the Bethuel Harris House (HVD-72) also remains in the Colony family.

HVD-53 Milan Harris House (on the southeast corner of Prospect and Water Streets): a 2-1/2 story red brick gable-roofed residence built in 1833 for mill owner Milan Harris. Like its neighbors, this house features a slate roof and four red brick interior chimneys. Its five-bay principal or west facade is accented by a single sidelighted door set in a segmentally arched opening, 6/6 sash windows with stone sills and lintels and, on the first story, white louvered shutters. On the north end is a one-story, rectangular, flat-roofed entrance portico topped by a frame octagonal bay, possibly an addition but known to have been in place by 1870. A barn has been added to the rear or uphill side of the property which connects to the house through an ell.

HVD-73 Almon Harris House (on the east side of Water Street across from the Harris Mill Storehouse, HVD-49): a five-by-three bay 2-1/2 story red brick residence erected in 1835. Similar to the Milan Harris House (HVD-53), it lacks the latter's northwest portico and bay. In addition, the Almon Harris House's main entrance, sidelighted like that of the Milan Harris House, is set in a rectangular opening with a double stone lintel.

HVD-78 Abner Hutchinson House (on Island Street adjacent to the cemetery): the 1-1/2 story gable-roofed red brick residence, also built in 1835, of Milan Harris' brother-in-law and partner. It features a slate roof and 6/6 sash windows with white louvered shutters. In sound, little altered condition, it so closely resembles the contemporary Charles Cotesworth Pinckney Harris House (HVD-79) next door as to suggest the same plan or design.

HVD-79 Charles Cotesworth Pinckney Harris House (on Island Street adjacent to the Hutchinson House, HVD-78): a 1-1/2 story gable roofed red brick dwelling also built in 1835 the center portion of which bears a striking resemblance to the Hutchinson House (HVD-78) Built by Bethuel Harris' sixth son it has been

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet	Description	Item number	7	Page	HVD 7.8
--------------------	-------------	-------------	---	------	---------

connected over time with a 1-1/2 story frame building to the south as well as a similar one to the north. Owner/architects Robert and Mary Raley have undertaken an extensive restoration/renovation program over the last decade which is still in progress.

- HVD-23 Milan Walter Harris House (on Main Street just south of the Cheshire Mills Boardinghouse): a c. 1852 1-1/2 story gable-roofed white frame essentially Greek Revival house with transitional vernacular "Gothic" vergeboard trim and label molds over the windows, an unusual combination. It has rear ells and a detached barn trimmed to match the main house. In fair condition, the house faces east and features a broad gable-end-to-the-street orientation with a totally recessed three-bay wide first story over which the second story forms a porch which is supported by four square columns. Stylistically, the porch treatment falls in sophistication somewhere between that of the Jonathan Russell, Jr. House (PD3) in Pottersville, and the magnificent porches of the Monadnock Hotel (HVD-100) at the northern end of the village.

OTHER RESIDENCES

(Note: These residences, while for the most part less prominent than the preceding, nevertheless collectively make a significant visual contribution to the overall integrity of the Harrisville village district's townscape. Their construction dates have been derived primarily from 19th century maps.)

The Matthews House

- HVD-3 (On the east side of the Dublin Road near the depot): a post-1892 two-story white clapboarded gable-roofed house with rear ell on a brick foundation with a single chimney and 2/2 windows. A porch addition shelters the center entry and a bay projection to its right.

- HVD-4 The E. L. Kenston House (on the west side of the Dublin Road opposite HVD-3): a simple two-story white clapboarded, gable-end-to-the-street Greek Revival house built between 1877 and 1892 and connected by a small ell to a 1-1/2 story red barn at the rear of the property. Its most prominent feature is a wrap-around porch addition.

The Korpi House

- HVD-5 (On the west side of the Dublin Road just north of HVD-4): a larger 2-1/2 story 1880s Greek Revival house with a small 1-1/2 story wing attached to each gable end, and an enclosed center entry porch on the principle or east facade.

- HVD-6 The A. E. Perry House (on the west side of the Dublin Road just north of HVD-5): a red two-story clapboarded residence whose gable ends present a saltbox profile and which features a single story ell to the south and an open porch which spans the entire west or street facade. Across from the Winn Brothers chair factory site on Goose Brook (HVD-8) and built in the 1840s by the owner of the woodenware and box factory at the same location, this house is currently owned by Louis Bergeron. It has been in the Bergeron family since 1898.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Description Item number 7 Page HVD 7.9

and was the location of the Harrisville telephone office operated by Mrs. Bergeron from 1930 to 1957.

The Davis House

HVD-9 (On the west side of the Dublin Road immediately northwest of HVD6) a small 1-1/2 story post-1892 Greek Revival house with inappropriate exterior cladding material and a large and obtrusive 1-1/2 story frame and fieldstone rear addition.

The LaPointe House

HVD-10 (On the west side of the Dublin Road between HVD-9 & HVD-12) a raised post-1892 1-1/2 story tan clapboarded center entry Greek Revival house with two bays and a porch across the east (street) facade and a southern ell. Similar in style to many contemporary local houses, it is notable, as is the Isidore Fish House (HVD-11) across the street, for its recent and extensive rehabilitation, a significant positive influence on the future of the built resources of the lower village.

HVD-11 The Isidore Fish House (on the east side of the Dublin Road) five-bay fawn colored clapboarded Greek Revival house built overlooking the Goose Brook ravine between 1873 and 1877. Featuring a center entry and an open porch with railing along the entire west or street facade, it has just been completely renovated.

HVD-12 The Loisells House (on the west side of the Dublin Road, north of HVD10) a narrow two-story white clapboarded house, built between 1864 and 1877, which has a wrap-around porch on the east (street) and south facades. The house appears to be undergoing repair and has already experienced some inappropriate window replacements.

HVD-13 The Trudelle House (on the east side of the Dublin Road immediately north of HVD-11) a two-story white clapboarded residence built very close to the road between 1864 and 1877. Another example of the locally pervasive Greek Revival style, it has relatively small 6/6 windows and a modern garage attached to the north by a small ell.

HVD-14 The Blodgett House (on the west side of the Dublin Road immediately north of HVD-13) an ochre clapboarded 1-1/2 story late example of the locally popular cape cottage in place by 1877 but not in 1863. It features 2/2 windows, a small one-story ell to the north and a small chimney at the northernmost end of the main building.

HVD-15 The Winn House (across from HVD14 on the east side of the Dublin Road): an 1880s gray clapboarded Greek Revival gable-end-to-the-street side hall plan house to which a high standard of maintenance has clearly been applied. Its general configuration is reminiscent of the conservative houses popular in Pottersville and Chesham during the period. It features a rear ell which connects it to a barn and it has an enclosed porch to the north. Its association with the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet	Description	Item number	Page
		7	HVD 7.10

locally prominent Winn family, Irish Catholic store and factory owners, enhances its significance.

The Messer House

- HVD-16 (On the west side of the Dublin Road, across from HVD-17): a two-story cream colored gambrel-roofed residence whose style would suggest a building date of 1910-20. A sheltered porch with a railing of turned posts is the principal feature of its gable-end-to-the-street entry facade.

- HVD-17 The M. K. Perry House (on the east side of the Dublin Road overlooking Goose Brook ravine): one of two examples in Harrisville Village (HVD-96) of the broad gable-end-to-the-street Greek Revival vernacular variation seen in Chesham (CVD-1), Pottersville (PD22) and the Rural District (2F). A 1-1/2 story white clapboarded house with rear ell attached to a substantial barn, it was built before 1853. Its deeply recessed entry with sidelights, pilasters and large corner blocks in its surround is especially stylish.

- HVD-18 The E. Corey House (on the east side of the Dublin Road where it curves to enter the village from the south): a 1-1/2 story white clapboarded Greek Revival house contemporary with adjacent HVD-17. It has a three-bay center entry street facade, a center chimney, and a one-story shed which attaches to a rear barn. A recent two-story addition has been built on the slope below the house overlooking the ravine.

The McCarthy House

- HVD-22 (Just south of HVD-23 the Milan Walter Harris House, in the "island" between Main and Church Streets): a gray asbestos shingle agglomerated construction which is probably two buildings, of 1-1/2 and 2-1/2 stories each, connected by an ell. Built between 1877 and 1892, it shows inappropriate window replacement and serious lack of maintenance.

- HVD-19 The Lovell Harris House (across from the southernmost intersection of Main and Church Streets at the bottom of the Church Street hill): a large 2-1/2 story cream colored clapboarded Greek Revival house which was the home of Bethuel Harris' carpenter son Lovell from the date of its construction in the early 1840s until the younger Harris' removal to Illinois c. 1855. The house, in exceptionally good condition, features a stylish Colonial Revival porch addition which wraps around the entire south and east, gable-end-to-the-street, facades. A large barn completes the property's building inventory.

The Spellman House

- HVD-62 (On the east side of the intersection of Grove and Prospect Streets at the base of Cobb Hill): a much modified 1-1/2 story red clapboarded house with single story ell, the oldest portion of which dates from shortly after 1892.

- HVD-64 The W. Halpin House (on the east side of Prospect Street half way up the hill): a white clapboarded side hall plan two-story dwelling. Although reminiscent of many other local Greek Revival houses of the period (1877-1892), it is distinguished by the decorative scroll brackets with drops on the entry door hood, the addition of a one-story ell to the north and a garage to the south, and the generally high standard of maintenance which has clearly been applied to it.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Description

Item number

7

Page HVD 7.11

- HVD-88 The Beals House (on the west side of Prospect Street across from HVD-64): a two-story center chimney, center entry house with added free standing garage covered in inappropriate siding. It shares its Greek Revival proportions with other village houses (HVD-10), but differs in that, while its gable or east end faces the street, its entry with enclosed porch occurs on the south facade facing the village.
- HVD-84 The J. Stearns House (on the north side of Prospect Street after it curves at the top of the hill): a two-story white clapboarded five-bay, center entry house with large three-bay shed-roofed wall dormer which serves the second floor. In need of maintenance, it has a small garage-like shed attached to the east and a foundation partially of rockfaced cinder block suggesting extensive work on the structure in the early 20th century. A large barn with an impressive square cupola lighted by a four-paned window on each side survives at the roadside edge of the property.
- HVD-85 Cheshire Mills Farm
(On the north side of Prospect Street just east of HVD-86): a 1-1/2 story cream colored clapboarded residence which probably dates to the second quarter of the 19th century. Unique in Harrisville, it is a six-bay "double" cape cottage with two interior chimneys and a principal entry door with sidelights. A large attached barn, to which bands of windows of recent vintage have been added to take advantage of a view of Mt. Monadnock, has been turned into living space.
- HVD-84 Cheshire Mills Farm (on the north side of Prospect Street at its hilltop end): a red clapboarded two-story farmhouse which has undergone several modifications and additions since its construction between 1864 and 1877. It features a pronounced Greek Revival cornice return, a single shed-roofed wall dormer, and an enclosed entry porch as well as a screened porch. A very large red barn and shed also survive. This property makes a major contribution to the significance of the district in its role as supplier of food for the Cheshire Mills Boardinghouse.
- HVD-74 The Walter Luoma House (on the north side of Water Street between the Almon Harris House HVD-73 and the Harrisville Congregational Church HVD-75): a white clapboarded foursquare hipped roof house with a single large dormer. Consistent with its 1920s building date, it has a rockfaced cinder block foundation and 4/1 windows. The property has a one-story garage and sheds at the rear.
- HVD-76 The J. K. Russell House (at the end of Island Street between Harrisville Pond and the entrance to the Island Cemetery): a very large white clapboarded Greek Revival house built c. 1847 by Joseph K. Russell, weaver and son-in-law of Milan Harris. To accommodate its sloping site, the house has 2-1/2 stories on the village side and only 1-1/2 stories on the cemetery or northwest side. Its five-bay principal or southeast facade features a center entry with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Description Item number 7 Page HVD 7.12

sidelights and pronounced corner blocks. A barn is attached to the north-west as is a small ell to the southeast. This house is important for its association with the prominent Harris and Farwell families.

HVD-92 The Ned Winn House (on the south side of Chesham Road overlooking the village and Harrisville Pond): a white clapboarded two-story hipped roof house built in the first quarter of the 20th century by a member of the Winn family, locally active store and chair factory owners. It has a stone foundation, triple 6/1 windows with green shutters, a screened porch to the west and paired columns at its entry.

HVD-93 The Tom Winn House (on the south side of Chesham Road just west of its contemporary HVD-92): a two-story foursquare with hipped roof. This house's most distinguishing architectural feature is the variety its appearance is given by the use of yellow clapboard on the first floor and dark green shingles on the second. It is also notable for its association with the Winn family.

HVD-94 The Brooks House (just west of HVD-92 on Chesham Road): a c. 1820 white clapboarded 1-1/2 story cape cottage plank house, one of Harrisville village's very earliest buildings, which has been owned by only three families since its construction. Five bays wide, it features a central chimney, central entry with sidelights and reeded pilasters, 6/6 windows with red shutters, and graduated clapboards.

HVD-98 The Zophar Willard House (on the north side of Chesham Road overlooking Harrisville Pond): a two-story gable-end-to-the-street white clapboarded house with prominent cornice return and entry porch with Italianate drops and overhang. A large original barn survives. The house was at one time the home of active local entrepreneur Zophar Willard.

HVD-99 The Congregational Parsonage (on the north side of Chesham Road just west of 98): a gray 1-1/2 story gable-end-to-the-street three-bay Greek Revival house. Its side hall plan entry features cornerblocks and sidelights of four lights each. It is notable for the high standard of maintenance which has been applied to it as well as for its earlier service as the parsonage for the Harrisville Congregational Church, HVD-75.

HVD-100 The Monadnock Hotel (on the north side of Chesham Road overlooking Harrisville Pond): a two-story white clapboarded gable-end-to-the-street Greek Revival house of vertical plank construction attached to a large barn. Built c. 1855 by B. O. Hale as a residence, it was subsequently operated as first the Harrisville and later the Monadnock Hotel, and was also owned at one time by Zophar Willard (cf. nearby HVD98). Its most prominent feature, unique in Harrisville, is the recess of the entire gable or street facade to enclose porches on both stories supported by a pair of two-story columns and a series of first-story ones embellished with elaborate carved scroll brackets. The brackets, also unique in Harrisville, appear to be a naïve, stylized imitation

1984
6
1
0-82
1
0-83
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Description Item number 7 Page HVD 7.13

of Ionic capitals. On the first floor, the porch extends along the entire east facade where the current owners have gone to the effort of replicating and replacing some of the scrollwork. There is interior evidence of an early (original) and innovative wood and later oil-fired central heating system. It is now a summer residence.

HVD-96 The Nubanusit Hotel (on the south side of Chesham Road opposite HVD-100): a large green clapboarded 2-1/2 story vernacular Greek Revival three-bay gable-end-to-the-street building, now a residence, but opened as the Union Hotel c. 1869. Reopened by Charles Blake as the Nubanusit House in 1881, it was to become the town's most prominent hostelry for the accommodation of the summer visitor. Its center entry with entablature and its pronounced cornice return and corner pilasters are surviving hallmarks of its style.

HVD-101 The Yardley House (on the north side of Chesham Road near its intersection with the road to Nelson): a pre-1858 2-1/2 story white clapboarded center entry house with 1-1/2 story shed and ell on the south gable end. The property's most eye-catching feature is its large original barn with cupola, decorative hayloft and barn door surround, and round gable windows.

Civic, Commercial and Institutional Structures and Features

HVD-75 The Harrisville Congregational Church (on Water Street at its intersection with Island Street): an 1842 double entry red brick Greek Revival meeting-house with two-stage steeple and pointed spire. Underwritten by Bethuel Harris, the church is virtually unchanged except for the 1953 chapel at the rear and continues to serve the community under the pastorate of Rev. Mary Upton (PD-9)).

HVD-33 St. Denis Catholic Church (on the west side of Church Street just south of the General Store HVD-36): a small church built in 1894 on land donated by the Cheshire Mills Company to accommodate the spiritual needs of immigrant Irish and French Canadian families. A much modified vernacular combination of Gothic and Stick Style, it continues to serve a geographically widespread congregation.

HVD-80 The Vestry (on Island Street between the Blake Blacksmith Shop HVD-83 and the CCP Harris House HVD-73): a small red brick Greek Revival chapel with pointed white wooden Gothic steeple built on a platform over Harrisville Pond under the auspices of Bethuel Harris. Harrisville village's first church, it has undergone many use changes over time, serving as the town's public library since 1970.

0-77. Island Cemetery (at the end of Island Street overlooking Harrisville Pond): laid out on land deeded by Milan Harris in the early 1840s, the period during

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet	Description	Item number	7	Page	HVD 7.14
--------------------	-------------	-------------	---	------	----------

which the nearby Congregational Church was being established. The several acre cemetery, Harrisville's oldest, is served by two winding drives and ringed by a simple iron fence. It is the final resting place for members of many prominent local families, including the Harrises and Colonys.

HVD-34 The Selectmen's Office (on Church Street between the General Store HVD-36 and St. Denis Church HVD-33): a small one-story hipped roof white frame structure built just prior to 1880 and moved to its present location in that year to serve as the town library, which it did until 1935.

HVD-29 Union District School No. 8 (at the upper or west end of School Street): a large 2-1/2 story 3-bay center entry gable-end-to-the-street white frame Greek Revival structure which has undergone little exterior alteration. Built for Dublin District No. 8 in 1857, it served Harrisville's children until the construction of the Wells Memorial School in 1950.

HVD-25 The Harrisville School (on the west side of Church Street just north of the Lovell Harris House, HVD-19): a 2-1/2 story white clapboarded gable-end-to-the-street side hall plan structure built as the Catholic parsonage shortly after 1894. Its most prominent feature is a roofed porch with railing on the street (gable end) facade. It now houses a private preschool.

HVD-80 The Sauna (on the north side of Prospect Street just west of HVD-86): a small 1-1/2 story ochre clapboarded building with red trim built in the 1920s. It is the only building surviving in Harrisville built specifically to serve the needs of an important segment of the town's immigrant population, the Finns.

HVD-1 The Boston and Maine Railroad Depot (on the east side of the Dublin Road at its intersection with Skatutakee Road): a small 1878 gray frame station with hipped gable roof. Unlike the Chesham Station (CVD8), it is of a style quite common to the period and still occupies the symbolic entry to Harrisville village although rail service to the town was discontinued half a century ago. Now used by the town of Harrisville, it has lost its integral roofed platform.

HVD-83 The Blake Blacksmith Shop (at the corner of Island Street and Chesham Road): a red frame early 1880s shop operated for about 40 years on the shore of Harrisville Pond in conjunction with the nearby Dublin Stage stop. Recently restored, it was the site of an Historic Harrisville sponsored archaeological investigation in 1982.

HVD-36 The General Store and Eagle Hall (on a high terrace at the northern intersection of Church and Main Streets): a 2-1/2 story red brick gable-roofed Greek Revival store built in 1840 with two large gable-roofed white frame rear wings, one a barn. Possibly built by Cyrus Harris, its most prominent architectural feature is a substantial one-story roofed porch which spans the entire gable-end-to-the-street (east) facade. Long known as Bradley's Store

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Description Item number 7 Page HVD 7.15

and later run by the Winns, Clarks and now the Raynors, it was the first in the village and continues to serve as the community's only retail outlet for groceries and general merchandise. Although privately owned, Eagle Hall to the rear has served for many years as a town gathering place for private and public events. St. Denis Church first met in Eagle Hall (1874-1894), which was also the site of town meeting from c. 1871 until the early 1950s.

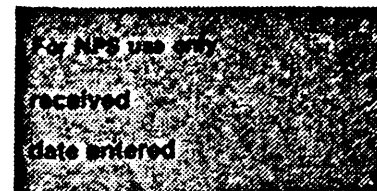
HVD-55UL Site of a Blacksmith Shop
(at the intersection of Prospect and Grove Streets): site of an 1877 blacksmith shop. An empty, flat lawn and scrub tree area marks the site of a late 19th century blacksmith shop which collapsed in the winter of 1968. The structure was a 1-1/2 story board and batten building with gabled roof, 6/6 windows, 3 bay plan and a large barn door centrally located on the western, Prospect Street facade.

HVD-56UL Undeveloped Land
(between HVD-55 and HVD-57): an open, empty lot with a few overstory trees and cultivated perennial garden border.

HVD-57UL Site of Harris Mills Boarding House (south of Grove Street): Built prior to 1892, this structure housed workers for the Harris Mills. The building was a 3-1/2 story wooden Greek Revival building with slate gabled roof, stone foundation and two end chimneys. A 2-1/2 story ell was attached to the west gable end of the building. Visible remains of the building include a fieldstone foundation wall along the north race. The rest of the foundation was filled in to surface grade and is now a parking area and small lawn.

HVD-82 Stagecoach Barn Site (north of HVD-83): A few field stones are the only visible remains of this transportation site which sat next to the Blake Blacksmith Shop.
Undeveloped Land

HVD-97UL (at the intersection of Brown Rd and Main St): these open pasture and field areas form the visual terminus of the Harrisville Village District. The 19th century cottage style home, currently owned by the Johnson family sits just beyond the district boundary.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet Description

Item number 7

Page 7.16

- HVD-35 Soldier's Monument (north of the Selectman's Office): a rectangular monument, 2 x 10 x 5 feet. Two bronze plaques are set into the cut granite east face: one dedicated to those who died in World War I, the other to those who died in World War II. The year 1947 is inscribed into the cut granite pediment above the main stone.

Bridges and Land FeaturesBridge

- HVD-7 (on Hancock Road just east of Main St): a cement bridge with 2-1/2 foot high solid cement rails and capped cement pillars at each end, dated 1925.

Millsite

- HVD-8 (on both sides of Hancock Road in the vicinity of HVD-7): a series of visible stone foundation walls and dams mark the location of the Mason & Perry Woodenware Manufacturing Company site which later became the Winn Chair Factory (1914).

Bridge

- HVD-45 (connecting Grove, Water and Main Streets just northwest of HVD-44): a small cement bridge with field stone and granite supports and retaining walls. The bridge is covered by a dirt road and has no guard rails or curbs.

Bridge

- HVD-48 (connecting Main and Water Streets, northwest of HVD-47): a 1936 cement bridge with cement retaining walls and a 2-1/2 foot high cement guard rail on each side. A 2-rail wooden fence runs approximately 30 feet each side of the bridge. This bridge runs over stone retaining walls which funnel water from the canal into the penstocks.

Bridge

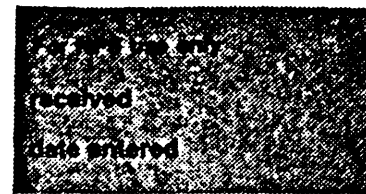
- HVD-81 (connecting Main and Water Streets east of HVD-82,83): a small bridge with steel supports and cement footings with stone retaining walls which funnel water from the Pond into the canal. A painted pipe fence on pipe posts serves as guardrails on each side of the bridge. An illegibly worded plaque is mounted on the east guard rail, dated 1914.

Bridge

- HVD-54 (on Prospect Street north of HVD-53): A small bridge resting on stone rubble supports and retaining walls. A large metal culvert funnels water from the Pond into the north raceway. A horizontal board wooden fence serves as a guardrail on each side of the bridge.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Description Item number 7 Page 7/17

Structures which do not contribute to the significance and/or integrity of the
Harrisville Village District:

- HVD-89 (On the west side of Prospect Street): a c.1965 pink trailer.
- HVD-63 (On the east side of Prospect Street): a 1971 brown frame cape cottage.
- HVD-70 Harrisville Fire Station (on the west side of Prospect Street): a one-story frame building with two large garage doors.
- HVD-91 (On the west side of Chesham Road north of the Abel Twitchell House, HVD-90); a c.1958 one-story white telephone company building.
- HVD-95 (On the west side of Chesham Road north of the Brooks House, HVD-92: a one-story c. 1955 green ranch house.

Non-conforming intrusions detracting from the integrity of the district:

- HVD-2 The Harrisville Highway Department (behind the Harrisville Depot, HVD-1) a one-story cinderblock building with three garage bays.

Boundary Justification. This district encompasses the entire village of Harrisville because its national significance lies in the completeness of its preservation as an example of a typical 19th century New England mill village of unique integrity. The lower portion of the village is located in the valley of the Nubanusit River or Goose Brook, and so the lower east and west boundaries roughly parallel the general contour of that valley. The upper portion of the village is situated around the south end of Harrisville Pond upon which the mills depended for their power. That entire body of water is included within the district boundary, an essential component to both the village setting and its reason for significance.

Boundary Description. As indicated in red on the accompanying maps, (1) U.S.G.S. 15' Series, N.H., Monadnock Quad., 1949; and (2) Harrisville Village District Map, a line beginning at a point on the north edge of the right-of-way of the Skatutakee Road .13 mile east of that road's intersection with Dublin Road, and extending westward approximately .15 mile to an unmarked point on the north edge of the old right-of-way of the Boston and Maine Railroad (which is an extension of the Skatutakee Road); thence, almost due northeast approximately 3,500 feet in a direct line across timber and meadow land to a point on the north side of the right-of-way

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet	Description	Item number	7	Page	7.18
--------------------	-------------	-------------	---	------	------

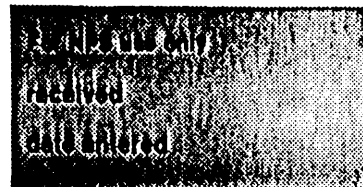
of Chesham Road about .1 mile west of its intersection with Nelson Road and corresponding approximately with the intersection of John Johnson's driveway with Chesham Road; thence, northeastward approximately 550 feet across a triangle of John Johnson's land in a line parallel to and alongside of the western edge of Mary Saari's lot to the west shore of Harrisville Pond; thence, around the shore of Harrisville Pond counter-clockwise about 8,500 feet along a line corresponding to the 12-foot flood rights owned by John Colony to an unmarked point on the east shore of Harrisville Pond opposite the Sunset Beach Memorial and corresponding to the town property line at the north side of said memorial; thence, due east about 1,200 feet along a line roughly parallel to, but about 200 feet north of, the terminal section of Prospect Street to an unmarked point 150 feet north and 150 feet east of the northeast corner of the residence of Edwin Heald; thence, almost due south approximately 3,600 feet in a direct line across meadow and timber land to the point of beginning.

FOOTNOTES

1. Pierson, William H. Jr., "Harrisville, New Hampshire: Nineteenth Century Industrial Town," The Magazine Antiques, October 1972, p. 632.
2. Pierson, William H. Jr., American Buildings and Their Architects: Technology and the Picturesque, the Corporate and the Early Gothic Styles (New York: Doubleday & Co., 1978), p. 75.
3. Huxtable, Ada Louise, "New England Mill Village: Harrisville, New Hampshire," Progressive Architecture in America, Vol. 38, July 1957, p. 40.
4. Sande, Theodore Anton, Industrial Archeology: A New Look at the American Heritage (Brattleboro, VT: Stephen Greene Press, 1976), p. 36.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Description Item number 7 Page

Harrisville Village- District

There are 135 contributing buildings and 7 non-contributing buildings in this district.

There are 7 contributing sites and 0 non-contributing sites in this district.

There are 7 contributing structures and 1 non-contributing structure in this district.

There are 0 non-contributing and 1 contributing objects in this district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Significance

Item number

8

Page HVD 8.2

structures are little altered, and the district contains very few modern non-contributing structures and only one small intrusion.

In 1629 Charles I of England gave James Mason a large grant of land that included the future site of Harrisville, although the Monadnock Highlands remained free of non-native settlement until the mid-1700s when a group of wealthy Portsmouth proprietors purchased all of Mason's unclaimed acreage from his descendants on speculation. They chartered a tract immediately south of present Harrisville in 1749, and the first settler arrived in the area in 1752. By 1771 this southern block had been incorporated as Dublin. The Portsmouth group chartered another tract just to the north in 1752, and by 1774 it had been incorporated as Packersfield. It was renamed Nelson in 1814.

Harrisville Village, whose first settler, Abel Twitchell, arrived in 1774, straddled the Nelson-Dublin township line and was not incorporated as a separate community until 1870. It was a thriving village from the start, however. Twitchell bought 104 acres at the mouth of what is now known as Harrisville Pond and built a combination grist and saw mill on Goose Brook which spills from the 120-acre pond and drops a precipitous 100 feet within the next one-half mile. Nearby he erected a simple frame house (HVD-90) that still stands as a reminder of the period of Harrisville's early history when it was known as Twitchell's Mills. A post-Revolutionary War wave of new settlers doubled the area's population and before long several enterprising individuals had opened modest shops near the pond. In 1799 Jonas Clark built a small fulling and finishing mill alongside Goose Brook which would launch the pivotally important woolen textile industry in Harrisville.

While Clark struggled to keep his short-lived factory going, Twitchell and his son-in-law, Bethuel Harris (HVD-72) began experimenting with a wool carding machine, which they set up in Twitchell's sawmill. Harrisville now had the two necessary processes--fulling and carding--essential to full-fledged woolen manufacturing. In time, Harris would become, according to New England historian John Borden Armstrong, "a pioneer in the manufacture of woolen goods in this country."⁴ When Clark's business failed, Twitchell and his son-in-law bought the fulling and finishing mill, but Harris either withdrew from his partnership with Twitchell or took only a minimal interest in the new enterprise. In 1813, Harris bought a clothier's works in Dublin and formed a new partnership with Twitchell to manufacture woolen cloth in Harrisville. Three years later, Twitchell withdrew, leaving Harris in full control.

Over the next three decades Harris and his sons--Cyrus (HVD-71), Milan (HVD-53) and Almon (HVD-73), steadily expanded the family business. In 1822-23 they built a new factory on the site of the old Clark mill. Little is known about the new structure except that it was brick and contained water-powered weaving looms. These machines had been patented only a decade earlier, and thus if the Harrises were not pioneers in adopting them, they were "at least quite progressive"⁵ in doing so, says Armstrong. Because of its location in relation to Harrisville factories built later, this mill became known as the Middle Mill.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Significance

Item number

8

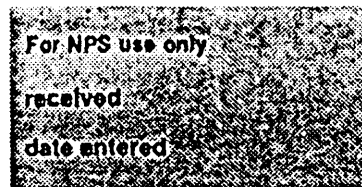
Page HVD 8.3

By the 1830s, the Harrises and their woolen enterprise so dominated the village of Twitchell's Mills that it became known as Harrisville. In 1832-33 Milan Harris erected, on the site of Abel Twitchell's old grist and saw mill, a large new brick woolen mill(HVD-47)which he operated independently of his father's business. This Upper Mill probably used a wooden pitchback wheel with power transmitted to the textile machinery by a system of belts. In any case the simple but handsome structure still stands astride Goose Brook and now is the oldest extant mill in Harrisville. At the time of its construction it represented the beginning of a prosperous business venture for Milan Harris, who produced mostly medium grade wools and after 1850 manufactured some black doeskin, a firm, smooth woolen cloth for men's wear. By mid-century Milan had bought the Middle Mill from his relatives and built a dyehouse, two brick storehouses (HVD-46,-49), and a boardinghouse (HVD-52) for his workers. According to Armstrong, a great deal of expansion occurred in the 1850s, generally a slow time in the American woolen industry, and "so the growth of Milan Harris and Company is that much more impressive."⁶

In 1847 Milan's brother Cyrus Harris launched still another woolen firm in the community, the Harrisville Manufacturing Company. Harris' chief partner and construction supervisor was Asa Greenwood, whose premier skill as a stonemason and Rhode Island background no doubt influenced the form and fabric chosen for the new Lower Mill(HVD-39 see discussion under #7, Description). Harrisville's two extant mills, the brick Upper Mill and the granite Lower Mill, are in architectural historian William H. Pierson, Jr.'s words "classic survivals of early types of mill buildings in America."⁷ Unfortunately for Harris' partners, he died in 1848 before the new mill was placed in service. Thus in 1850 it was sold to Faulkner and Colony, woolen manufacturers from Keene, NH. The new owners organized and chartered a new company, The Cheshire Mills Company, to occupy the empty granite edifice.

Josiah Colony and his sons--Timothy, Henry, Alfred, and John E.--proved the dominant figures in the Cheshire enterprise. During the next two years they set up 24 looms in the Lower Mill and thereby doubled the community's woolen producing capacity. In addition they installed an oversize, 48-inch Fourneyron turbine that, until modified, drew so much water that it caused some short-lived friction between them and the Harrises, who controlled the water supply. The Colonys also erected a dyehouse, boilerhouse, brick storehouse(HVD-44) and brick boardinghouse(HVD-24) for workers. Cheshire Mills products, mostly flannels, were marketed so successfully through Faulkner, Kimball and Company, commission agents in Boston, that in about 1860 the Colonys expanded their operation by building a brick mill(HVD-42) at right angles onto the south side of the granite mill and adding a pickerhouse at the rear of Cheshire Mill (HVD-51).

The village of Harrisville grew slowly but steadily along with the woolen industry. Initially most of the mill workers were drawn from the local populace, but the Colonys later found it necessary to advertise for skilled laborers outside the community. Most of the village's operatives in the 1850s were single men and women who lived in the Harris (HVD52)and Cheshire(HVD24) boarding houses. About

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Significance

Item number

8

Page HVD 8.4

one-third were foreign born, mostly English, Irish, and French Canadian. Few children labored in the mills. In addition to erecting the boarding houses and their own private homes, the mill owners also built family housing for their workers. By 1863 the Colonys had constructed five frame tenements on the west bank of Harrisville Pond (HVD65-69Peanut Row) and four similar houses along what is now School Street west of Cheshire Mills (HVD-27,28,30,31). A few years later Milan Harris put up four larger frame tenements along what is now Grove Street east of the Upper Mill (HVD-58-61). A general store (HVD-36) and two churches (HVD-75, 80) completed the village scene of the 1860s. All of these structures remain today.

In 1870, after the citizens of Dublin and Nelson refused financial support for a proposed Manchester and Keene Railroad line along their common border, the New Hampshire Legislature approved the incorporation of Harrisville as a separate town whose citizenry supported the railroad. Due to its construction and to the community's burgeoning industrial economy, which now included a chair factory (HVD-8) and several other wood products mills (NH 42-33 and NH 42-47, among others), by the 1880s Harrisville's population was greater than that of Dublin and Nelson combined. Later the growth rate would drop off and, during the last years of the century, the population declined somewhat. During this same period Milan Harris and Company succumbed to local as well as national financial misfortunes. In 1867 he replaced his Middle Mill with a larger New Mill and installed \$75,000 worth of new machinery. By 1870 Harris and Company's annual production had risen to 150,000 yards of cloth, up from 90,000 in 1860, but the national woolen market had become depressed. When the Panic of 1873 struck, Harris lost his factories to a Boston commission house, which leased them to Henry Colony's son Fred and two others. They upgraded the mills and produced woolen cloth until 1882 when a fire of mysterious origin destroyed both the New Mill and their company. In contrast, under the skillful management of Henry and Horatio Colony the Cheshire Mills Company prospered throughout the late 19th century. The Colonys improved their power system in 1884 and again in 1900, bought the Milan Harris mill property in 1887, weathered a minor labor dispute in the 1890s, and continued to produce a large variety of quality flannel goods.

During the first half of the 20th century the Cheshire Mills maintained their dominant role in Harrisville's economy. Physically the village changed little. Horatio Colony's son, John Joslin Colony, became president of Cheshire Mills in 1918 and continued in that capacity until his death in 1955, when he was succeeded by his son John Joslin Colony, Jr. In these years the company's business generally fluctuated according to the vagaries of the national economy, and the community fared similarly. The Colonys added a new brick mill to the Lower Mill's picker house in 1922 (HVD-42) which constituted the last significant alteration in the village's appearance. A major change in the general composition of the population occurred about 1902 with an influx of Finnish immigrants. In addition, for the last century, all of Harrisville including the village has felt the impact of the arrival of large numbers of summer residents.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Significance Item number 8 Page HVD 8.5

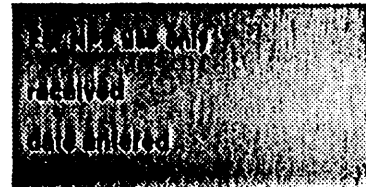
Finally, in 1970 the national popularity of double knit fabrics spelled the Cheshire Mills' doom. High production costs prohibited manufacture of the new material in Harrisville, forcing the mills to close. A method of recouping their personal losses while restoring economic vitality to Harrisville Village, without allowing it to become a tourist center, became an urgent priority of the Colony family. With the encouragement of The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities and the National Trust for Historic Preservation, which awarded it the first loan from its Historic Preservation Revolving Fund, Historic Harrisville, Inc. was formed in 1971. Under its auspices a professional administrator, William Hart, was hired; a buyer, Filtrine Manufacturing Co., was found for the Cheshire Mill complex; and approximately 25 other Cheshire Mills Company buildings were purchased for lease or resale with preservation covenants. A local historic district which had been established in 1969 was followed by National Register of Historic Places listing in 1971 and National Historic Landmark status in 1977. Its sponsorship of this town-wide National Register Multiple Resource nomination is a continuation of Historic Harrisville, Inc.'s responsible policy of protection for the community's architectural, historic and archaeological resources. The village itself continues to make preservation history as "a prime example of the collective preservation of a complete industrial site, and of the preservation of old structures through adapting them to new uses."⁸

FOOTNOTES

1. Pierson, William H. Jr., "Harrisville, New Hampshire: Nineteenth Century Industrial Town," The Magazine Antiques, October 1972, p. 632.
2. Huxtable, Ada Louise, "New England Mill Village: Harrisville, New Hampshire," Progressive Architecture in America, Vol. 38, July 1957, p. 40.
3. Ibid.
4. Armstrong, John Borden, Factory Under the Elms: A History of Harrisville, New Hampshire, 1774-1969 (Cambridge: The M.I.T. Press, 1969), p. 17.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. Pierson, p. 637.
8. Sande, Theodore Anton, Industrial Archeology: A New Look at The American Heritage (Brattleboro, VT: Stephen Greene Press, 1976), p. 41.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

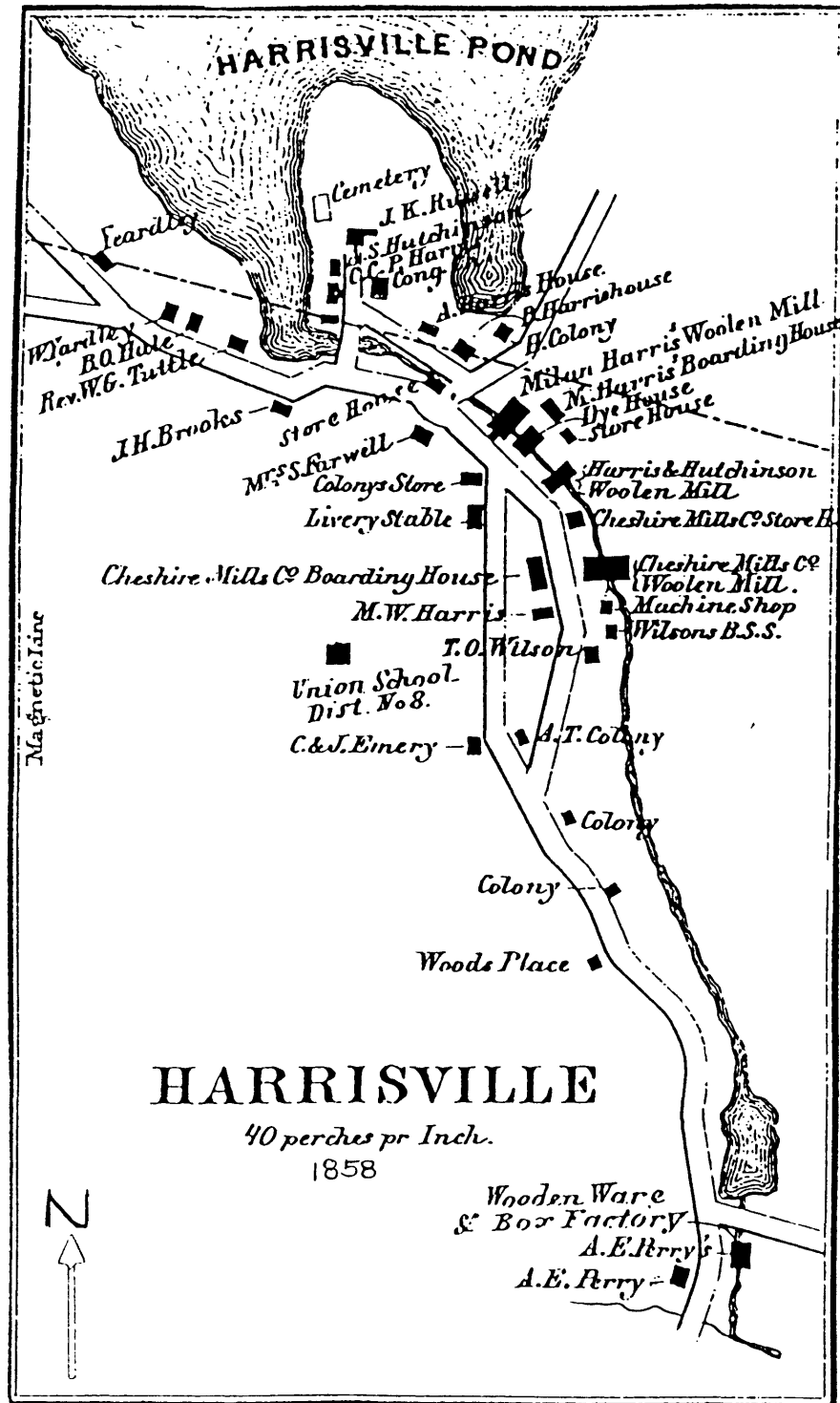


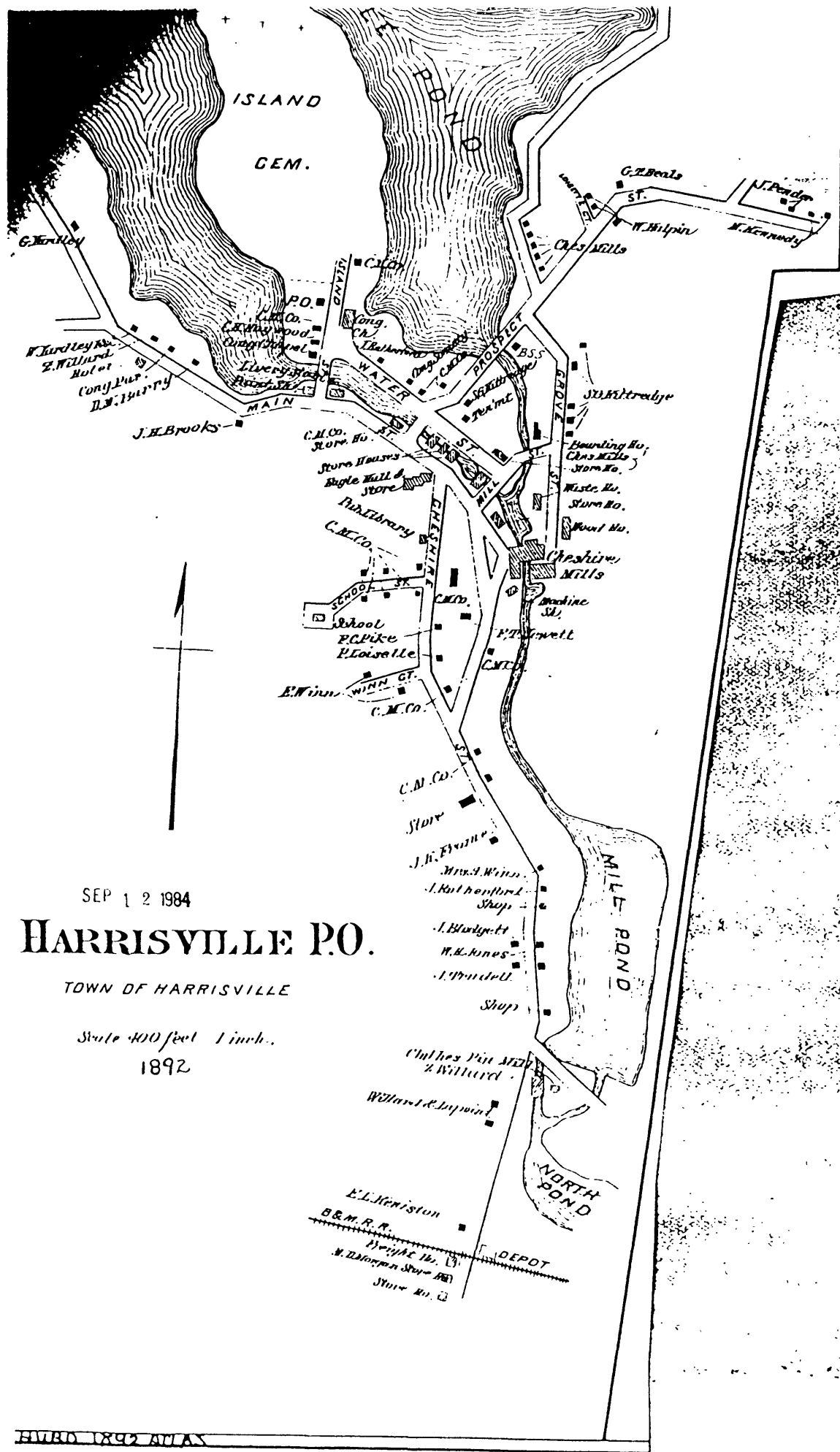
Continuation sheet	Geographical Data	Item number	10	Page
--------------------	-------------------	-------------	----	------

I) 18-736750-4759075

J) 18-737000-4759150

K) 18-737000-4759000





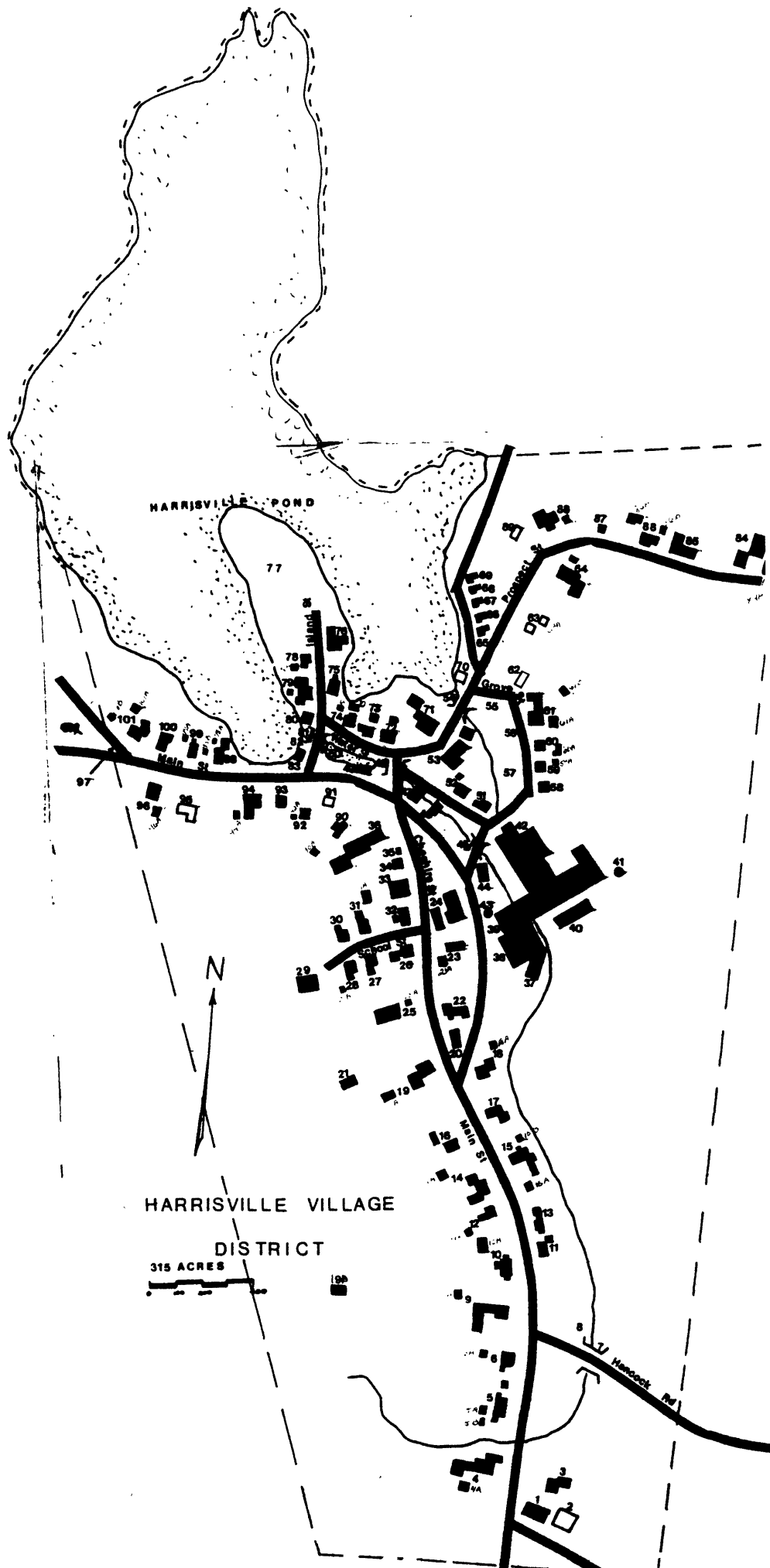
SEP 1 2 1984

HARRISVILLE P.O.

TOWN OF HARRISVILLE

Scale 400 feet 1 inch.

1892



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections**1. Name**

historic Harrisville Rural District

and/or common Harrisville Rural District

2. Location

street & number

not for publication

city, town Harrisville

vicinity of

state New Hampshire

code 33

county Cheshire

code 005

3. Classification**Category**☒ district☐ building(s)☐ structure☐ site☐ object**Ownership**☒ public☒ private☒ both**Public Acquisition**☐ in process☐ being considered☒ NA**Status**☒ occupied☐ unoccupied☐ work in progress**Accessible**☒ yes: restricted☐ yes: unrestricted☐ no**Present Use**☒ agriculture☐ commercial☐ educational☐ entertainment☐ government☐ industrial☐ military☐ museum☐ park☒ private residence☐ religious☐ scientific☐ transportation☐ other:**4. Owner of Property**

name Multiple (see attached listings)

street & number

city, town

vicinity of

state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cheshire County Courthouse - Registry of Deeds

street & number Court Street

city, town Keene

state NH

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Determination of Eligibility:

Harrisville Rural District

has this property been determined eligible? ☒ yes ☐ no

date August 1982

☒ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Dept. of the Interior

city, town Washington

state DC

7. Description

Condition

☒ excellent
☒ good
☒ fair

☒ deteriorated
☒ ruins
☒ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☒ moved

date 2-F moved 1983
5-Aa moved 1850

(see continuation sheets)

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Introduction:

The Harrisville Rural District is significant at the national, state and local levels as 1) a cultural landscape preserving an unbroken historic record of the evolution of upland farms, from initial settlement in the mid-18th century to the present, and 2) for its direct association and interdependence with the Harrisville mill village (a National Historic Landmark) throughout the 19th century. The Rural District retains the tangible reminders of the last century, both of the land and its resources -- its topography, the soil, and the forest cover -- as well as the activities of those who made a living from these resources. It is this physical evidence of the 19th century landscape, little modified and maintained by 20th century farming residents, that allows a visual understanding of the adaptations made by 19th century farmers and the slow process of change. The original farmsteads and their surrounding fields, forests, stone walls, and roads comprise a cultural landscape which was active throughout the late 18th and 19th centuries, which has been preserved into the 20th century by secondary forest growth -- the result of a declining agrarian economy in the area -- combined with a modest continuation of farming. The integrity of its component parts and richness of the documentary record for Harrisville offers a unique research potential for answering questions relating to the symbiotic relationship between the mill village and upland farms during the 19th century, and of the importance of familial, social, economic, and environmental factors in the evolution of both industry and farming in New England. Developing the research potential and preserving the archaeological farmsteads as interpretive sites will further enhance the value of the Rural District for visually communicating 19th century life-styles and the processes of adaptation to cultural and environmental pressures and opportunities.

As a cultural landscape, the Harrisville Rural District is a remarkable example of early town planning, settlement patterns and agricultural development and decline in the New Hampshire highlands.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
				(cultural landscape)

Specific dates	1762-1870	Builder/Architect	Various
	1870-1940		

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Harrisville Rural District is a well-preserved hill farm community in the Monadnock Highlands of New Hampshire. The district is significant for its cultural, economic, social, political and physical association with the nearby mill village of Harrisville, a National Historic Landmark. In addition, the district is significant for its wealth of documentary, architectural, archaeological and geographical information which details late eighteenth and nineteenth century northern New England frontier settlement and subsequent social and economic development. As a cultural landscape, the Harrisville Rural District visually illustrates the evolution of early community planning, settlement patterns, and 200 years of agricultural practices and adaptations of a Scotch-Irish-English ethnic community. The boundaries delineate the largest area of arable soil in the vicinity which supported the largest number of contiguous farm homesteads associated with the Harrisville mill village. (Other early farms were located singly on small pockets of arable land to the north, and west of the village). The extant structures possess integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, materials, and workmanship; the land maintains a visual, economic, social and political continuity with the agricultural and industrial past. The archaeological resources provide considerable potential for investigation into hill-farm history and culture.

The Rural District was determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places in August, 1982, under criteria A and D. (the determination of eligibility is included as a supplement). Additional research has shown that the district is also eligible under criteria B and C. Under criterion A, the district is a good example of the dispersed settlement patterns of the region, and illustrates the cultural and social adaptations of farming communities in northern New England which supported cottage industries in the eighteenth century and later acted as a support economic base for people and raw materials during nineteenth century industrialization. Under criterion B, properties within the district can be linked directly to individuals and families who provided services or economic support to the industrial village, who served as political figureheads in town and state governments, or who began mill industries in the village. Under criterion C, the

9. Major Bibliographical References

see continuation sheets, district data, individual forms

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property see district data and individual forms

Quadrangle name Monadnock

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References see district data and individual forms

A

Zone Easting Northing

[illegible]

C 

D

E U U U U U U U U U

F 

G

H | | | | | | | | | |

Verbal boundary description and justification

see MRA overview and district data and individual forms

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	NA	code	county	code
-------	----	------	--------	------

state	NA	code	county	code
-------	----	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marcia M.Cini and project staff

organization Historic Harrisville, Inc. date May 1984; June 1986

street & number Box 79 telephone (603) 827-3334

city or town Harrisville state NH 03450

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

X national X state X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Commissioner, Dept. of Libraries, Arts, and Historical Resources
 title NH State Historic Preservation Officer date September 25, 1986

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

HARRISVILLE RURAL DISTRICT: OWNERS LIST, ALPHABETICAL

PROPERTY OWNER	ADDRESS	SITE #	HISTORIC NAME
ALTON, MR. & MRS. T. P.	425 RIVERSIDE DR., NEW YORK, N.Y. 10025	HRD-02A	SITE OF TOWNSEND FARM
ALTON, MR. & MRS. T. P.	425 RIVERSIDE DR., NEW YORK, N.Y. 10025	HRD-02B	SITE OF ALEXANDER EMES/EBENEZER COBB HOUSE & BARN
BAILEY, MR. & MRS. D.	BOX 283, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HRD-07E	
BEMIS, MRS. C.	RFD CHESHAM, MARLBOROUGH, N.H. 03455	HRD-02UL	
BINGHAM, MRS. E. L.	14 SHERWOOD DR., WESTPORT, CT. 06880	HRD-07UL	
BLAIR, MR. & MRS. D.	BOX 145, DUBLIN, N.H. 03444	HRD-03A	AMOS EMERY FARM
BRYANT, MR. & MRS. T.	BOX 234, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HRD-07C	
COLBURN, MRS. J.	BOX 10, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HRD-05A	JONATHAN MORSE FARM
COLONY, MR. & MRS. J. J., JR.	BOX 127, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HRD-11A	SITE OF GERSHOM TWITCHELL HOUSE, BARN/SITE OF SCHOOL #8
COLONY, MR. & MRS. J. J., JR.	BOX 127, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HRD-06A	SITE OF JABEZ PUFFER HOUSE #2
DION, MR. & MRS. L.	BOX 92, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HRD-05B	
DOYLE, MS. M.	BOX 53, DUBLIN, N.H. 03444	HRD-03B	JONATHAN ADAMS HOMESTEAD
EMORY, MR. & MRS. L.	BOX 31, PETERBOROUGH, N.H. 03458	HRD-01UL	
FISHER, MR. E.	BOX 33, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HRD-04B	SITE OF JOSEPH TWITCHELL FARM
GREENE, REV. & MRS. T. A.	OLD SLEEPY HOLLOW RD., PLEASANTVILLE, N.Y. 10570	HRD-12B	
GREINER, MR. N.	15 VILLAGE HILL RD., BELMONT, MA 02178	HRD-01UL	
HARRISVILLE, TOWN OF	BOX 34, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HRD-07UL	
HOLLENBECK, MR. & MRS. B.	BOX 174, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HRD-02G	
HOLLENBECK, MR. A.	BOX 211, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HRD-07D	
HOLLENBECK, MR. D.	BOX 171, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HRD-02D	
HOUSE, MR. & MRS. W.	RFD CHESHAM, MARLBOROUGH, N.H. 03455	HRD-09UL	
HOWE, MR. G.	BOX 91, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HRD-13B	
HOWE, MR. G.	BOX 91, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HRD-14B	
HOWE, MR. G.	BOX 91, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HRD-16BUL	
HOYT, MR. & MRS. D.	BOX 60, DUBLIN, N.H. 03444	HRD-07UL	
LORD, MR. & MRS. D.	BOX 231, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HRD-07B	
LORD, MR. & MRS. D.	BOX 231, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HRD-07A	SITE OF JOSHUA TWITCHELL HOUSE & BARN
LUOMA, MR. E.	BOX 3, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HRD-02UL	
MAYNARD, MR. & MRS. N.	BOX 6, DUBLIN, N.H. 03444	HRD-11B	
McEWAN, MR. E.	BOX 98, W. PETERBOROUGH, N. H. 03468	HRD-02E	

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

HARRISVILLE RURAL DISTRICT: OWNERS LIST, ALPHABETICAL

PROPERTY OWNER	ADDRESS	SITE #	HISTORIC NAME
McEWAN, MRS. L.	BOX 17, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HRD-02C	AARON MARSHALL FARM
MEATH, DR. & MRS. J.	BOX 257, DUBLIN, N.H. 03444	HRD-09UL	REUBEN MORSE FARM
MEATH, DR. & MRS. J. A.	BOX 257, DUBLIN, N.H. 03444	HRD-10A	REUBEN MORSE FARM
MEATH, DR. & MRS. J. A.	BOX 257, DUBLIN, N.H. 03444	HRD-10B	REUBEN MORSE FARM
MINDERMAN, MR. K/HILL, MS. W.	BOX 147, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HRD-02F	
NITZBURG, MRS. P.	277 WEST END AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y. 10023	HRD-10C	
PAGE, MR. & MRS. J.	BOX 281, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HRD-01A	ABIJAH TWITCHELL FARM
PROPERTIES, INC.	BOX 607, KEENE, N.H. 03431	HRD-11UL	
RATHBURN, MR. & MRS. L.	BOX 76, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HRD-02UL	
RAYNOR, MR. W.	BOX 109, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HRD-09UL	
REGAN, MR. J. ET AL	31-19 84 ST., JACKSON HEIGHTS, N.Y. 11372	HRD-04A	JOSEPH TWITCHELL FARM
SLEITH, MR. R/desROSIERS, MS. M	BOX 196, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HRD-01B	
STONE, MR. C.	BOX 209, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HRD-09A	
THAYER, MR. L. H.	287 MARLBOROUGH ST., BOSTON, MA 02116	HRD-10D	
THAYER, MRS. L. E.	27 ESTABROOK RD., W. NEWTON, MA 02165	HRD-12C	
THAYER, MRS. S. R.	48 CEDAR RD., CHESTNUT HILL, MA 02163	HRD-12A	
WALKER, MRS. M.	BOX 112, DUBLIN, N.H. 03444	HRD-13A	BENJAMIN MASON FARM
WALKER, MRS. M.	BOX 112, DUBLIN, N.H. 03444	HRD-14A	BENJAMIN MASON FARM
WHEELER, MRS. A. M.	GILSON RD., JAFFREY, N.H. 03452	HRD-07UL	
WHITTALL, MS. L.	20 PARK AVE., GREENWICH, CT. 06830	HRD-12UL	
WILLARD, MRS. G.	BOX 38, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	HRD-13C1	
WOLFE, MR. A. B., TRUSTEE	BOX 97, DUBLIN, N.H. 03444	HRD-08	SITE OF JABEZ PUFFER HOUSE
WOLFE, MR. A. B./WOLFE, MS. K., TRUSTEES	BOX 97, DUBLIN, N.H. 03444	HRD-07UL	
YOUNG, MRS. J.	c/o MEATH, BOX 257, DUBLIN, N.H. 03444	HRD-15A	ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE/JOSIAH STANFORD HOUSE
YOUNG, MRS. J.	c/o MEATH, BOX 257, DUBLIN, N.H. 03444	HRD-15B	JOSIAH STANFORD FARM/6. B. LEIGHTON/MONADNOCK FARM #4
YOUNG, MRS. J.	c/o MEATH, BOX 257, DUBLIN, N.H. 03444	HRD-16A	

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination FormFor NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

HARRISVILLE RURAL DISTRICT: OWNERS LIST, BY SITE NUMBER

SITE #	PROPERTY OWNER	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME
HRD-01A	PAGE, MR. & MRS. J.	BOX 281, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	ABIJAH TWITCHELL FARM
HRD-01B	SLEITH, MR. R/desROSIERS, MS. M	BOX 196, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	
HRD-01UL	EMORY, MR. & MRS. L. GREINER, MR. N.	BOX 31, PETERBOROUGH, N.H. 03458 15 VILLAGE HILL RD., BELMONT, MA 02178	
HRD-02A	ALTON, MR. & MRS. T. P.	425 RIVERSIDE DR., NEW YORK, N.Y. 10025	SITE OF TOWNSEND FARM
HRD-02B	ALTON, MR. & MRS. T. P.	425 RIVERSIDE DR., NEW YORK, N.Y. 10025	SITE OF ALEXANDER EMES/EBENEZER COBB HOUSE & BARN
HRD-02C	McEWAN, MRS. L.	BOX 17, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	AARON MARSHALL FARM
HRD-02D	HOLLENBECK, MR. D.	BOX 171, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	
HRD-02E	McEWAN, MR. E.	BOX 98, W. PETERBOROUGH, N. H. 03468	
HRD-02F	MINDERMAN, MR. K/HILL, MS. W.	BOX 147, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	
02G	HOLLENBECK, MR. & MRS. B.	BOX 174, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	
02UL	BEMIS, MRS. C. LUOMA, MR. E. RATHBURN, MR. & MRS. L.	RFD CHESHAM, MARLBOROUGH, N.H. 03455 BOX 3, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450 BOX 76, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	
HRD-03A	BLAIR, MR. & MRS. D.	BOX 145, DUBLIN, N.H. 03444	AMOS EMERY FARM
HRD-03B	DOYLE, MS. M.	BOX 53, DUBLIN, N.H. 03444	JONATHAN ADAMS HOMESTEAD
HRD-04A	REGAN, MR. J. ET AL	31-19 84 ST., JACKSON HEIGHTS, N.Y. 11372	JOSEPH TWITCHELL FARM
HRD-04B	FISHER, MR. E.	BOX 33, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	SITE OF JOSEPH TWITCHELL FARM
HRD-05A	COLBURN, MRS. J.	BOX 10, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	JONATHAN MORSE FARM
HRD-05B	DION, MR. & MRS. L.	BOX 92, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	
HRD-06A	COLONY, MR. & MRS. J. J., JR.	BOX 127, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	SITE OF JABEZ PUFFER HOUSE #2
HRD-07A	LORD, MR. & MRS. D.	BOX 231, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	SITE OF JOSHUA TWITCHELL HOUSE & BARN
HRD-07B	LORD, MR. & MRS. D.	BOX 231, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	
HRD-07C	BRYANT, MR. & MRS. T.	BOX 234, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	
HRD-07D	HOLLENBECK, MR. A.	BOX 211, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

HARRISVILLE RURAL DISTRICT: OWNERS LIST, BY SITE NUMBER

SITE #	PROPERTY OWNER	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME
HRD-07E	BAILEY, MR. & MRS. D.	BOX 283, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	
HRD-07UL	BINGHAM, MRS. E. L.	14 SHERWOOD DR., WESTPORT, CT. 06880	
	HARRISVILLE, TOWN OF	BOX 34, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	
	HOYT, MR. & MRS. D.	BOX 60, DUBLIN, N.H. 03444	
	WHEELER, MRS. A. M.	GILSON RD., JAFFREY, N.H. 03452	
	WOLFE, MR. A. B./WOLFE, MS. K., TRUSTEES	BOX 97, DUBLIN, N.H. 03444	
HRD-08	WOLFE, MR. A. B., TRUSTEE	BOX 97, DUBLIN, N.H. 03444	SITE OF JABEZ PUFFER HOUSE
HRD-09A	STONE, MR. C.	BOX 209, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	
HRD-09UL	HOUSE, MR. & MRS. W.	RFD CHESHAM, MARLBOROUGH, N.H. 03455	
	MEATH, DR. & MRS. J.	BOX 257, DUBLIN, N.H. 03444	REUBEN MORSE FARM
	RAYNOR, MR. W.	BOX 109, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	
10A	MEATH, DR. & MRS. J. A.	BOX 257, DUBLIN, N.H. 03444	REUBEN MORSE FARM
J-10B	MEATH, DR. & MRS. J. A.	BOX 257, DUBLIN, N.H. 03444	REUBEN MORSE FARM
HRD-10C	NITZBURG, MRS. P.	277 WEST END AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y. 10023	
HRD-10D	THAYER, MR. L. H.	287 MARLBOROUGH ST., BOSTON, MA 02116	
HRD-11A	COLONY, MR. & MRS. J. J., JR.	BOX 127, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	SITE OF GERSHOM TWITCHELL HOUSE, BARN/SITE OF SCHOOL #8
HRD-11B	MAYNARD, MR. & MRS. N.	BOX 6, DUBLIN, N.H. 03444	
HRD-11UL	PROPERTIES, INC.	BOX 607, KEENE, N.H. 03431	
HRD-12A	THAYER, MRS. S. R.	48 CEDAR RD., CHESTNUT HILL, MA 02163	
HRD-12B	GREENE, REV. & MRS. T. A.	OLD SLEEPY HOLLOW RD., PLEASANTVILLE, N.Y. 10570	
HRD-12C	THAYER, MRS. L. E.	27 ESTABROOK RD., W. NEWTON, MA 02165	
HRD-12UL	WHITTALL, MS. L.	20 PARK AVE., GREENWICH, CT. 06830	
HRD-13A	WALKER, MRS. M.	BOX 112, DUBLIN, N.H. 03444	BENJAMIN MASON FARM
HRD-13B	HOWE, MR. G.	BOX 91, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	
HRD-13C1	WILLARD, MRS. G.	BOX 38, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

HARRISVILLE RURAL DISTRICT: OWNERS LIST, BY SITE NUMBER

SITE #	PROPERTY OWNER	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME
HRD-14A	WALKER, MRS. M.	BOX 112, DUBLIN, N.H. 03444	BENJAMIN MASON FARM
HRD-14B	HOWE, MR. G.	BOX 91, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	
HRD-15A	YOUNG, MRS. J.	c/o MEATH, BOX 257, DUBLIN, N.H. 03444	ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE/JOSIAH STANFORD HOUSE
HRD-15B	YOUNG, MRS. J.	c/o MEATH, BOX 257, DUBLIN, N.H. 03444	JOSIAH STANFORD FARM/6. B. LEIGHTON/MONADNOCK FARM #4
HRD-16A	YOUNG, MRS. J.	c/o MEATH, BOX 257, DUBLIN, N.H. 03444	
HRD-16BUL	HOWE, MR. G.	BOX 91, HARRISVILLE, N.H. 03450	

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Buildings & Archaeological Sites
Harrisville Rural District

Lot & #	Date of Construction	Name	HRD Cntrb	HRD Non-Cntrb	Smmer Home
1	1-A	1771-4 Abijah Twitchell Homestead	1 & 2		
	1-Aa ca 1910	Early 20th Century barn	2		
	1-Ab	1968 Horse & Sheep Barn		X	
	1-B	1985 Sleith/desRosier House		X	
		* * * *			
2	2-A	ca 1858 C. Townsend Arch. Site	1 & 2		
	2-B	ca 1771 E. Cobb Arch. Site	1		
	2-C	ca 1860 Aaron Marshall Homestead	1 & 2		
	2-Ca	ca 1860 Barn & Shop	1 & 2		
	2-Cb	ca 1860 Section original barn	1 & 2		
	2-Cc	1970 Replicated barn		X	
	2-Cd	1970 Shed		X	
	2-D	1970 Don Hollenbeck House		X	
	2-E	1985 James A. McEwan House		X	
	2-F	1860 Leger/Mindemann House (moved 1982)		X	
	2-G	1977 Bud Hollenbeck House		X	
		* * * *			
3	3-A	1780 Amos Emery Homestead	1 & 2		
	3-Aa ca 1890	Small barn	2		
	3-Ab	1970 Sheep Shed		X	
	3-B	1782 J. Adams Arch. Site	1 & 2		
		* * * *			

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

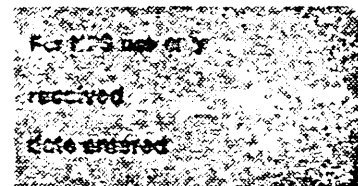
Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Page 2--HRD Buildings & Archeological Sites

Lot & #	Date of Construction	Name	HRD Cntrb	HRD Non-Cntrb	Smmer Home
4 4-A	1950	John P. Regan House		X	
4-B	1930	Earl Fisher House	2		
4-Ba	ca 1940	Small Barn	2		
		* * * *			
5 5-A	ca 1790	Johnathan Morse Homestead	1 & 2		
5-Aa	ca 1800	Barn (moved ca 1850)	1 & 2		
5-Ab	ca 1825	Barn and Express Office	1 & 2		
5-B	1973	Leo P. Dion House		X	
		* * * *			
6 6-A	1772	J. Puffer #1 Arch. Site	1		
		* * * *			
7 7-A	1774	J. Twitchell Arch. Site	1 & 2		
7-B	1950	David Lord House		X	
7-Ba	1950	Garage		X	
7-C	1985	Timothy Bryant House		X	
7-D	1985	A.J. Hollenbeck House		X	
7-E	1980	Orville Bailey House		X	
		* * * *			
8 8-A	1778	J. Puffer #2 Arch. Site	1		
		* * * *			

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

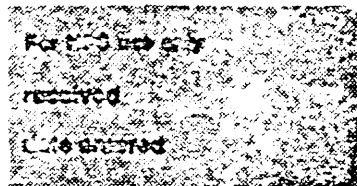
Item number

Page

Page 3—HRD Buildings & Archaeological Sites

Lot & #	Date of Construction	Name	HRD Cntrb	HRD Non-cntrb	Smmer Home
9 9-A	1983	Christopher A. Stoney House		X	
		* * * *			
10 10-A	1767	R. Morse Arch. Site	1 & 2		
10-B	1884 & 1916	James & Mary Meath (SkyField)		X	X
10-Ba	1884	Meath Farm House	2		
10-Bb	1884	Meath Farm Barn	2		
10-Bc	1884	Meath Farm Outbuilding	2		
10-Bd	ca 1916	SkyField Barn		X	X
10-Be	ca 1916	SkyField Carriage Shed		X	X
10-Bf	ca 1916	SkyField Ice House		X	X
10-Bg	ca 1916	SkyField Garage		X	X
10-Bh	ca 1916	SkyField Tool Shed		X	X
10-Bi	ca 1916	SkyField Laundry House		x	x
10-C	1945	Patricia Nitzburg Smmer Cottage		x	
**					
10-E	ca 1920	Harison Thayer Smmer Cottage (remodeled 1959)		x	
10-Ea	1929	Three-car Garage		x	x
		* * * *			
11 11-A	1779	G. Twitchell Arch. Site	1		
11-B	1950	Norman J. Maynard House		X	
		* * * *			

** There are no properties numbered 10-D.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Page 4-HRD Buildings & Archaeological Sites

<u>Lot & #</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>HRD Cntrb</u>	<u>HRD Non-Cntrb</u>	<u>Smmer Home</u>
12 12-A	1900	Sherman Thayer House (Smmer Home)		X	X
12-B	1900	Thayer Green House (Smmer Home)		X	X
12-Ba ca	1900	Green Carriage House (Smmer Home)		X	X
12-C	1980	L. E. Thayer House (Smmer Home)		X	X
12-Ca ca	1900	Thayer Carriage House (Smmer Home)		X	X
		* * * *			
13 13-A ca	1762	Benjamin Mason Homestead	1 & 2		
13-Aa ca	1780	English Hay & Stock Barn	1 & 2		
13-Ab ca	1800	Barn (shoe manufacturing)	1 & 2		
13-Ac ca	1920	Garage	2		
13-Ad	1975	Horse barn		X	
13-B	1935	The George Howe House	2		
13-Ba	1935	Garage	2		
13-C	1932	Ralph E. Willard House	2		
13-Ca ca	1932	Garage	2		
13-Cb ca	1920	Willard Barn	2		
13-D ca	1890	Leighton Dairy Arch. Site (unevaluated)		X	
		* * * *			
14 14-A ca	1840	Mason Brickyard Arch. Site	1		
		* * * *			
15 15-A	1773	Josiah Stanford Arch. Site (unevaluated)		X	
15-B	1935	The Jane Young House	2		
15-Ba	1935	Garage	2		
		* * * *			

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received

date entered

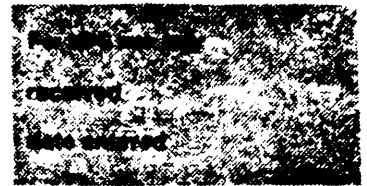
Representation in

Continuation sheet Existing Surveys

Item number 6

Page HRD 2

2. Title: Proposed Extension to Harrisville Historic District
Date: 1980
Depository for Survey Records: Historic Harrisville, Inc.
City/Town: Harrisville, NH x local
3. Title: Historic and Archeological Assessment of Properties Located in the Proposed Extension of the Historic Harrisville District.
Date: 1981
Depository for Survey Records: University of New Hampshire
City/Town: Durham, NH x State
4. Title: An Archeological Assessment of the Dublin-Harrisville Route 101 Bypass (X-161X)
Date: n.d.
Depository for Survey Records: University of New Hampshire
City/Town: Durham, NH x State
5. Title: Draft Environmental Impact Statement N.H. Route 101 - Dublin/Harrisville, NH
Date: October 1982
Depository for Survey Records: State of New Hampshire Department of Public Works and Highways.
City/Town: Concord x State of NH

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

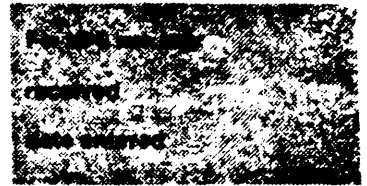
Page

2

Harrisville, originally part of Dublin until 1870, was surveyed in 1750. Laid out in the form of a parallelogram seven miles east-west and five miles north-south, the area was divided into ten ranges running east to west and numbered from south to north. Each range was divided into twenty-two lots numbered east to west; a total of 220 lots in all, of more than 100 acres each. Sixteen of these lots comprise the Harrisville Rural District. Those who came to live in the Rural District bought an entire lot, and then under the deed, were required to build a house, clear the land and help with other municipal tasks such as helping to care for the poor. The lots original stone walls and an occasional "marking tree", stand today as a 215-year-old form of town planning, the predecessor to later practices for laying out counties, townships and individual lots in the mid-west and west.

The primary period of significance (1762-1870), and the secondary period (1870-1940), are based upon the history of upland farms in the Monadnock highlands and the relationship of those in the Rural District to the Harrisville mills. 1762 marks the date of the construction of the district's first homestead by Thaddeus Mason. The terminus of 1940 is derived from the construction dates of the last commercial agriculture structures in the district in the 1930's. After World War II, small residential structures were erected in the district. This break with the agricultural traditions of the district forms the logical terminal date for significance.

The land-use patterns of the Rural District closely mimicked those of subsistence upland farm areas throughout northern New England. During the period of initial settlement (1762-1820), the Rural District was comprised of scattered small farmsteads -- each with small pastures for oxen, horse and cattle, modest fields for barley, rye, wheat, oats and various hays, stands of maple sugar trees, and great acreages of woods which were often harvested for cord wood used for such purposes as heating the Harrisville mills or for the manufacture of various wood products in several small mills along Goose Brook. Near the end of this period approximately 15% of the area was cleared land.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

3

From 1820 to 1870, subsistence farms were replaced by commercial farms interdependent with the growing industrial village. The mills were a ready market for wool during the Merino sheep 'craze' which peaked in 1836 when Harrisville's farms grazed over 6,000 sheep. Civil War demands for woolen uniforms and blankets kept the sheep flocks at high levels until 1870 when a post-war glut drove long lines of sheep across New Hampshire to the slaughter-houses of Brighton, Massachusetts.

In addition to wool, the district's farms produced cordwood for heating Harrisville's mills, lumber for construction and as raw materials for the wooden manufacturing mills in the village which produced wooden boxes, shoe pegs and clothes pins. Beef and mutton were important products of the Rural District. In the early 19th century, census records and bills of sale indicate the Mason, Twitchell, and Townsend farms kept herds of as many as 20 cattle for sale to the Harrisville boarding houses. Maple sugar was a major product for home consumption and for sale to sweeten chewing tobacco. In 1864, the Keene Sentinel reported that Dublin (of which Harrisville was a part), produced 55,000 pounds of sugar, valued at 15 cents a pound, or \$8,250. Large old maples still line the roadways of the district and overhang the front yards of the Twitchell, Mason and Emery homesteads. Ever-increasing deforestation left, by the time of the Civil War in the early 1860's, less than 15% of the once great stands of pines and hardwoods, the peak of open agricultural land in the district.

Following the Civil War and the setting of high U.S. tariffs which cost the Rural District farmers their wool markets, the emphasis in farming began to change. The woolen mills began to slow in production, there was less demand for raising sheep, and the demand for other agricultural products in the village lessened. 1870 to 1900 was a period of transition for farms in the Rural District. According to the Harrisville Town Census of 1880, about 40% of the town's population lived outside the mill village; there were 58 farms in the town, and farmers and farm laborers made up 23% of the town's work force. The number of sheep in Harrisville declined from 612 in 1874 to 210 in 1900. The number of cows went from 405 in 1874 to 224 in 1886 and remained at this level until the end of the century. Butter, milk and cheese were sold in Harrisville and, via the new

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page 4

railroad, to Keene and beyond. In one year (1883) 2,742 cans of cream, worth nearly \$4,000, were sent by railroad to a milk company in Wilton (northeast of the district). A considerable amount of tree harvesting to supply raw material to woodenware mills and fuel to home and mill owners encouraged reforestation. In 1885, the Cheshire Mills paid out nearly \$2,400 on wood accounts to a "score of local people".

Late in the 19th century, a "new cash crop" developed in the Rural District -- the seasonal residents/visitors. Summer residents in Harrisville came first as boarders to the farmsteads, staying for a week, month or summer with the farm family. Later they began to purchase farms for conversion to second homes.

By 1900, the Rural District can be characterized as having completed the transition from commercial farms interdependent with the Harrisville mills to a pattern of smaller farms tied to more distant markets, or supporting the seasonal summer populations, or harvesting for its own use. This pattern has continued to the present and has resulted in approximately 13% remaining cleared land, which is close to the ratio of cleared land to forest cover near the end of the initial period of settlement.

Between 1900 and 1940 every type of livestock listed on Harrisville Town Census records declined by at least 75%. Of the 210 sheep in the town in 1900, none remained in 1940. In 100 years the town's sheep population went from approximately 6,000 to none. Cows and the dairy industry did not show as marked a decline, but nevertheless shrunk by 75% from 1900 to 1940. By 1941 there was no herd containing as many as 10 cows, the minimum number estimated necessary to show a profit in dairying. As dairying declined, poultry raising did not take its place as it did in other portions of New England. Instead, the trend was for more intensive farming. In 1910 New Hampshire farmers tilled approximately 25% of the lands they owned, with the poorer lands reverting to forest. Yields on good farmlands rose. As the poorer lands reverted to secondary forest, selective harvesting of timber and commercial tree farms replaced the sheep and dairy operations.

The Depression drove many in Harrisville back to subsistence farming, increasing Harrisville's rural population from 127 in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

5

1930 to 173 in 1940. Based on oral recollections, a typical Rural District farm in this period had enough cows to sell some milk and cheese in Harrisville. Logging continued for building materials, cordwood, or hardwood lumber. Maple syrup was in demand. Some farms raised and trucked vegetables to individual homes in Harrisville, Peterborough, and Keene. Many farmers worked part time on the roads, did hand work for the summer homes, drove school buses, or did carpentry or house painting.

From initial settlement to 1940, land use patterns remained substantially unchanged in the District. The Willards on the Mason homestead, the Hazens on the Emery homestead, and the Townsends on the Twitchell homestead, remained essentially subsistence farmers until at least the 1920's. Where land was bought by summer visitors, it too, was farmed. George Stewart, during the early days of the Depression, provided work for idle Harrisville mill workers by asking them to clear the fields behind Skyfield of any remaining rocks and stones.

After 1940 farming efforts reverted to part-time operations or 'gentlemen farms'. After World War II, the first small residential homes were built in the district. Today, hay and small amounts of meat, wool and produce are grown in the district, primarily for home consumption or for use on farms in nearby Marlborough.

The Harrisville Rural District lies within the Monadnock Highlands of southwestern New Hampshire. The Highlands consist of granitic and glacial deposited hills ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 feet above sea level. The Highlands are bounded on the west by the Connecticut River, on the east by the Merrimack River, on the south by Mt. Monadnock (elev. 3,165 feet), and on the north by the White Mountains. Today the entire region is almost completely forested.

The Harrisville Rural District consists of 1,510 acres, mostly at elevations above 1400 feet in the southern section of Harrisville, New Hampshire. Through it runs the ridge of land that divides the Connecticut and Merrimack River watersheds. To the east, the drainage system consists of Goose Brook (Nubanusit Brook), a tributary to the Contoocook River. To the west, small streams drain into the Minnewawa Brook which in turn feeds the north branch of the Ashuelot River, and subsequently the Connecticut River.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

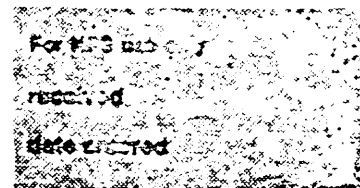
Item number

7

Page 6

The district is traversed by four paved roads, eight dirt roads, and several abandoned farm roads. New Harrisville Road, Willard Hill Road, Old Harrisville Road, Bonds Corner Road and Eastview Road link the village of Harrisville with Dublin, Bonds Corner and Eastview. Venable Road, #4 Hill Road, McVeagh Road, Nelson Road and Grimes Hill Road function as internal networks within the district. Townsend Road, Appleton Road and abandoned roads in lots 2 and 15 are accessible by four wheel drive vehicles and foot traffic. These roads had served as extensions of the internal road network within the district in the nineteenth century. A few of the larger land holdings such as the Meath and Young properties (lots 10 and 15) include roads which function as internal networks within the property, connecting outbuildings with the main residence(s). Between 1877 and 1906, New Harrisville Road was altered to create a more direct link between Harrisville village and Dublin Center. Prior to 1877, New Harrisville Road ran from Harrisville Village along the road now known as Nelson Road (Lot 4). By 1906, the new Dublin-Harrisville road was in place, and the earlier route was abandoned. Only 1/4 mile of this new route lies within the Harrisville Rural District. All other roads within the district have been in place since the mid-nineteenth century. No other new roads have been added to the district since New Harrisville Road was changed (see 1858, 1877 and 1906 maps).

An early power transmission right-of-way crosses the district, but it does not create a significant visual impact. The corridor and line on steel towers relate directly to rural life in the Rural district and are contributing elements to the secondary period of significance. In 1915, the Keene Electric Company acquired the corridor and erected a power line connecting a new substation in Harrisville with the power-generating station at Minnewawa Dam in Marlborough, as the first rural electrification effort in the Harrisville area. The original line was an 1100 KV line set on wooden poles, but this was upgraded to a 3300 KV line on steel towers following the 1938 hurricane.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

7

At a special town meeting in the summer of 1914, Harrisville decided to have electric lights installed in the village. (A few buildings, including the Cheshire Mills and the Winn Brothers chair factory, had been generating their own electricity for a number of years.) The right of way was cleared and the line and lights installed the next year. The residents were, at first, more diffident about having electricity in their homes. Before the lines were strung, the power company took a house-to-house poll and found that many people did not want electricity. This attitude, revealing as it was of the town's attitude towards progress, gradually changed.

In 1926, for the first time, the power requirements of a new mill forced the Colony's to purchase electricity. Goose Brook continued to furnish two thirds of the company's power until 1947, when the company began to purchase electricity for all its power needs.

The district consists of nine original proprietors lots and seven partial lots, the majority of which can be easily defined by the extant stone walls. Within the bounds of the district, and contributing to the primary period of significance, sit five contributing extant original farmhouses and their associated outbuildings (1-A, 1-Aa, 1-Ab, 2-C, 2-Ca, 2-Cb, 2-Cc, 2-Cd, 3-A, 3-Aa, 3-Ab, 5-A, 5-Aa, 5-Ab, 13-A, 13-Aa, 13-Ab, 13-Ac, 13-Ad), eight contributing historic archaeological sites where other farmhouses once stood, and one historic industrial archaeological site. The distribution of the five surviving farmhouses is irregular, with two quite isolated from the rest. When grouped with the eight archaeological sites, the fourteen farms are quite evenly distributed.

The five extant farmhouses and four archaeological sites which contribute to the primary period of significance, contribute also to the secondary period of significance. Also contributing to the secondary period are five extant farmsteads (4-B, 4-Ba, 13-B, 13-Ba, 13-C, 13-Ca, 15-B, 15-Ba, and 10-Ba, 10-Bb, 10-Bc). Four of the five homes are 20th century in their detail and scale of the farmstead but they reflect the earlier architectural traditions of the district in overall styling. Four homes and their associated outbuildings and two cottages (10-Bd-10Bi, 10-C, 10-E, 10-Ea, 12-A, 12-B, 12-Ba, 12-C, 12-Ca) are significant examples of leisure and vacation homes built throughout the Monadnock Highlands during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These properties have been grouped into a separate Summer Home Historic District nomination which overlaps the Rural District. This summer home district is, in reality, a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

8

continuation of the Lake District of Dublin, already listed on the National Register. The summer home properties in Lot #12 and the Sky Field complex in Lot #10 do not contribute architecturally to the agrarian themes of the Rural District. The lands which these buildings occupy possesses the same history, integrity, and physical appearance as the rest of the Rural District, however. In addition, the farm complex and archaeological site on the Sky Field estate are a direct product of the agricultural traditions of the district. Because of the overlap of architecturally-significant summer residences on agriculturally-significant lands, the Harrisville Rural District and the Beech Hill Summer Home District overlap. Fourteen single-family houses built since 1950 are non-contributing to the Rural District, as are two cottages dating to early in this century on land formerly a part of Skyfield.

The boundaries of the district are defined by political boundaries, land use history, and the 1400 foot contour elevation. Boundaries for the district are based on the original lot lines as surveyed in ranges and lots, laid out before 1755. Deviation from these property lines occurs when the integrity of the historic agricultural nature of the district is violated. The Dublin/Harrisville town line of 1870 forms the southerly boundary of the district. The northerly boundary of the area lies along the 1400 coutour elevation. Here, north of the elevation, land became too steep and rocky for agricultural purposes. The northeast boundary of the district extends north of the 1400 foot contour because land in this section is not as steep and contains the same soil type found on the hilltop areas. Historic use and present features in this area contributes significantly to the internal integrity of the district. The western boundary of the district follows the 1400 foot contour, the #4 Hill Road, and a portion of McVeagh Road. Though visually confusing, this boundary was selected for three reasons: soil composition and topography (being the end of the Beech Hill Ridge agricultural area); historical association of this portion of lot #16 with Lot #15 since the late 18th century; and historic land use. Land west of this boundary is steeply pitched (see topographical map), and of different soil content than the land within the Harrisville

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page 9

Rural District. In soil composition and topography it is identical to lands north of the 1400 foot contour. Historically these lands were too steep for agricultural purposes and were used exclusively for pasture or woodlot. This small corner of Lot #16 has been linked with the ownership and agricultural uses of Lot #15 since their settlement in 1773. The lands excluded from the district do not retain the same integrity of land use history as rural hilltop agricultural lands.

Integrity:

The soil of the Harrisville Rural District consists of the largest expanse of Marlow loam soils within the towns of Dublin, Harrisville, and Nelson (see map). This soil is the most desirable type in districts used primarily for cultivation. Surface soil and subsoil layers are well drained and aerated. Historic maps indicate early settlements on each of these pockets of Marlow loam soils wherever they are found in these three towns. The large expanse of Marlow loam in the rural district underscores the importance of this area as an agricultural center for the Dublin/Harrisville/Nelson area in the nineteenth century. Though no longer supporting the extent of agricultural activity it once did, the potential is still present for its continued use, and the research potential of its past use is preserved under the existing forest cover.

Today approximately 200 acres within the Harrisville Rural District are cultivated fields or pasture. Lot lines and settlement patterns remain visible on the remaining acres under secondary forest growth. There are five remaining eighteenth century farms in the district: two still produce agricultural income (one to a substantial extent); two are farmed without income; one is a residence. Four other properties produce substantial agricultural income. Their cultivated fields and pasture lands have been in continuous operation since their settlement in the eighteenth century. Combined, the contributing historic archaeological sites and contributing extant architectural structures are evidence of early farming

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

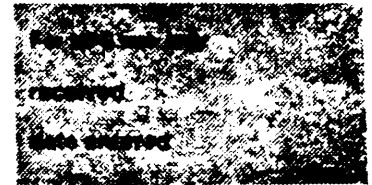
Page 10

architecture in the region, while the spatial arrangements within each lot show integrity of a dispersed settlement pattern and typical patterns of agrarian land use for northern and western New England.

Integrity is a quality that applies to feeling, as well as to location, design, setting, and association, and the one question repeatedly asked about the Rural District is whether its appearance and ambiance evokes the aesthetic or historic sense of the past. The question has been phrased generally in terms of the current forest cover as not being representative of the peak of agricultural production during the "sheep craze" of 1830-1850, which is true. But it is representative of the period of initial settlement, and the five extant 18th century homesteads still stand surrounded by small fields, with woods once again dominating their background. For the Rural District, the forest was both a natural element to be cleared for agriculture and a resource to be farmed, and the ratio of cultivated lands to woodland changed in relation to farmers' responses to social and economic pressures and opportunities.

Throughout the century upland farms were interdependent on the Harrisville mills -- as the mills grew, peaked and declined -- the ratio of cleared land to woodland changed. While the Rural District preserves a once dynamic landscape, it does not preserve a particular point in time.

The expanse of secondary forest growth which currently exists in the district consists of stands of beech, birch, maple, ash, and some oak and pine. The stone walls which once bordered the property lines and fields of eighteenth and nineteenth century farms in the district still exist intact under the secondary forest. These remains of settlement and land use patterns are not obscured, but are instead preserved, by the tree cover just as architectural features are preserved in low-income urban areas. When money is not available for home improvement, architectural features are left unaltered except for perhaps gradual decay. The cultural landscape of New England was 'fossilized' in the late nineteenth century when large scale agricultural machinery and irrigation systems proved unsuited to the smaller New England farm fields with their fixed stone wall boundaries and the lure of industrialized urban areas

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page 11

drew individuals away from the farm. Abandoned fields and farmsteads were left to natural reforestation until the housing pressures of the post World War II era have led to the reclaiming of these farmsteads and their reuse as single family house lots. This change in use has led to the destruction of historic cultural agrarian landscape patterns - patterns which have recently drawn tourists to the region to view quaint farmscapes or the colorful foliage of secondary growth woodlands.

As a result of its isolation, the district has not undergone a significant change in land use as has occurred in other regions of New Hampshire. To date, this area has not been significantly impacted by the extensive subdivision and housing development which is sweeping southern New Hampshire. Likewise, the rural district has not seen the extensive commercial lumbering activity or outdoor recreational business which has affected northern New Hampshire. The only attempt at commercial lumbering in the district occurred in the late 1920's when a group known as the Dublin Associates began intentional reforestation and selective timber harvesting of cultivated land along lower Old Harrisville Road. The business venture was short-lived due to a weak timber market in the area. Today some of the properties support carefully controlled tree farming, but not on a large commercial scale.

Those open fields which remain within the district support the same agricultural activities and field use patterns present throughout the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The majority of open space is used for pasture of sheep, horses and some cows. Cultivated lands produce hay, alfalfa, and corn. Most fields are defined by stone walls; some pasture areas are surrounded by 3-4 feet high electric fencing. Sugar maples which line the roads and stone wall field boundaries are tapped each spring for maple syrup, used primarily for home consumption. Maple syrup was one of several cash crops produced in the district throughout the nineteenth century.

The five farmhouses and their outbuildings (HRD 1A, 2C, 3A, 5A, and 13A) contributing to the primary period of significance, are closely related architecturally. All of them show the typical vernacular progression from simple 1-1/2 story farmhouse to extended and expanded farm complex. The original structures are readily distinguishable.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

12

Four of the five farmhouses are 1-1/2 story hewn post and beam frame structures, sheathed and clapboarded, and usually have center chimneys. They have rectangular gable-roofs, simple detailing and a minimum of decorative elements. Nineteenth century extensions and twentieth century changes in fenestration have not harmed their character. Likewise, the agglomeration of outbuildings has not harmed but has indeed reinforced the rural character of the farms. Large, early nineteenth century barns and later garages and sheds show changing agricultural requirements over time. The fifth house is an 1860 Greek Revival sidehall plan dwelling with connected outbuildings.

The 1884 farm complex at Sky Field illustrates the only late 19th century shingle-style farm building type in the district. The four small farmsteads (HRD 4B, 13B, 13C, and 15B) contributing to the secondary period of significance, exhibit a uniformity in style which complements the architecture of the earlier period. In all cases, the main house is a 1-1/2 story cape derived from 18th century prototypes. But they are products of their time, not replicas, and vary in their detailing and expression of earlier and contemporary vernacular styles. All are part-time farms whose owners continue to farm the land, not as subsistence farmers, but as tillers of vegetable lots, drovers of the family horse, sheep, goats and/or cow, and tree farmers.

Eight of the contributing historic archaeological sites located within the district are the remains of homesteads established during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. All of the sites have been investigated by the Archaeological Research Service of the University of New Hampshire and Boston University Office of Public Archaeology. The sites are distinguished by cellarholes, building foundations, wells and stone fences. They are situated near town roads, several of which have been abandoned during the last century.

Visible foundation and structural remains at all of the sites suggest functional and temporal aspects of site development. None of these sites has completely interconnected structural remains, but five demonstrate some phase of additional construction to the house or barn, or both. The additions to the houses generally appear as linear appendages offset from the axis of the main structure foundation. This results in site plans that appear to consist of a haphazard agglomeration of foundations. This pattern also occurs in extant farms of the Rural District.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page 13

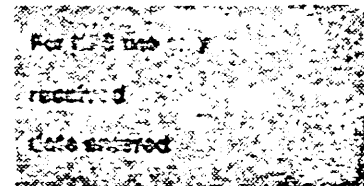
The Mason brickyard (14-A) represents the only industrial archaeology site in the District. This site is important to the District as it represents the entrepreneurial elements which characterized early farmers, an aspect associated with rural communities as they become influenced by their relationship to the village mills.

Test excavations at all of the sites but HRD 3B, 11A, and 15A have demonstrated the undisturbed nature of the archaeological deposits. Only one site, HRD 10A, appears to have been cultivated, but the disturbance was shallow and there has been little impact to the structural remains or deposits. One other site, HRD 7A has been more seriously disturbed with the house site apparently destroyed through new home construction. The outbuildings and barn foundations at this site remain in good condition. The remainder of the sites are all situated in more remote locations and have been undisturbed except for encroaching woods.

The historic road patterns remain in use throughout the district, though some east-west roads are no longer accessible to vehicles. New Harrisville Road, Old Harrisville Road, Willard Road and Bonds Corner Road are the main thoroughfares between Dublin, Harrisville, and Bonds Corner. Development of newer structures along these roadways has occurred in only two places within the district: the Summer Home District on Old Harrisville Road, and a cluster of five newer residences at the intersection of Venable Road and New Harrisville Road.

Further development is limited at present by the large percentage of multi-acre land holdings by a few individuals who perceive the landscape as integral to their lifestyle. 85% of the land in the Rural District is held by 15 individual owners, and 80% is held in 20 lots. This pattern has been a continuous tradition since the area's first settlement when 16 individuals acquired lots of 100-150 acres each. Seven of the current owners farm, of which five have family roots in the Rural District extending a century or more and two of whom are 1930 homesteaders. Four other owners farm part-time.

The properties within the rural district, therefore, exhibit integrity within the bounds of each property and as a cohesive area unit. Patterns of land use and settlement remain under secondary forest growth, or are continued on open cultivated and pasture lands. The integrity of archaeological and architectural elements are intact.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

14

Property Descriptions:

The Harrisville Rural District contains nine original proprietors lots and seven proprietors lots which are divided almost in half by the 1400 foot contour elevation. The land south of this elevation falls within the district and contains the same Marlow loam soils and topography as the nine complete lots. The land north of the 1400 foot elevation becomes very steep (15-25% slope) and the soils are too rocky for cultivation, but may have been suitable for limited pasturage. Three lots have been subdivided into several smaller lots and show a heavy concentration of non-conforming architectural structures. The remaining lots retain the scattered settlement pattern which has existed since the late eighteenth century.

All of the properties listed as contributing to the period of 1762-1870 are considered significant at the national level, based upon an evaluation of the Rural District by Kenyon and Pinello (1983) and the value of the Rural District for illustrating and explaining major developmental patterns of the industrial revolution in New England. Pinello's study used an anthropological model, an approach that permits holistic study of complex human and environmental variables, but which is not intended to be site specific. Each documentary source was reviewed for five study variables (genealogy, ethnicity, farm marketing and productions, agricultural technology, and public roads and buildings), and information was gathered on responses to four levels of adaptive pressures (international/national, regional, local and household). The principal conclusions of the study relating to significance are: 1) each contributing property illustrates some aspect of historic adaptive patterns; 2) the study variables, contributing properties, and levels of adaptive pressure are not mutually exclusive; and 3) the overall pattern exhibited by the contributing properties unify the Harrisville Rural District and make it unique.

Five properties in the district contribute to the secondary period of significance (HRD 4-B, 13-B, 13-C, 15-B, and 10-Ba-c). All but 10-Ba-c were constructed during the 1930's, a decade when agriculture in the district renaissance due to a difficult economy. All four of these residences include house, barn and a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page 15

few acres of open fields; they were designed for modest, subsistence, farming efforts. HRD 10-B represents the largest effort to combine the agricultural traditions of the district with the leisure summer residence. Here, the earlier farm fields of the Reuben Morse homestead support hayfields, woodlots, and a large complex of late 19th century buildings constructed as a summer residence and caretakers farm. Alterations made to earlier farmsteads during this period include the addition of porches, new windows, larger barns to accomodate dairying operations, the adaptation of horse barns or sheds for machine shops, garages, or, in one instance, an express office. The summer homes along Old Harrisville Road, and the addition of a large, two story wing on the Benjamin Mason homestead, reflect the influence of the summer visitor to the region.

Of all the changes in farming activity and building activity during this period, the most extensive and speculative venture was that of the Leighton family on Lots #15 and 16, and on the Adams farmsted west of the Rural District. George Leighton bought the Stanford homestead in 1890, and the Adams homestead in 1881 to establish two specialized dairy operations known as Monadnock Farms #4 and #5. Leighton's large number of barns and outbuildings constructed on these properties during this period are no longer standing, but their foundations are evident. These farms were sold to Lawrence Rathbun when they became economically unfeasible. Rathbun turned them into successful tree farms, the first in the District. Residences built after World War II along Venable Road and Eastview Road do not reflect the agricultural traditions of the District.

LOT NUMBER 1, Granted 1771, Contributing

This lot is currently divided into four portions owned by the Alton, Grenier, Sleith/desRosier, and Page families. The Nubanusit Brook crosses the upper third of the property, bordered on the south bank by Eastview Road, a paved road running from Bonds Corner Road to the village of Eastview. The original farmhouse, built by Abijah Twitchell, is still standing and its surrounding thirteen acres are still farmed by the Page family. The remaining acreage is woodland and contains no other

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page 16

architectural features with the exception of one non-contributing property. Stone walls delineate the original lot and range lines and previously cultivated fields and pasture. The entire lot has not been disturbed by twentieth century changes with the following exceptions: the surfacing of Eastview Road, the subdivision of the property on paper, the Sleith/desRosier home, and the smaller scale of farming activity.

Abijah Twitchell purchased this lot in 1771. His estate inventory of 1778 includes 10 sheep, cards, 2 spinning wheels and other evidence of a cottage textile industry. From 1824-1854 Calvin Twitchell owned and occupied the site; records indicate limited farming activity. The next owner, Winslow Royce (1854-1904), farmed extensively on the site. Census records in 1870 list 13 sheep and 75 pounds of wool produced on this farm; by 1880 Royce had doubled the size of his flock, and records indicate sale of his products to the Cheshire Mills. Royce's widow owned the land after 1904.

1-A. The Abijah Twitchell Homestead, 1771-4, contributing:

Today this farm produces agricultural products strictly for the family's use. The main house is a 1-1/2 story clapboarded cape built prior to 1774 and situated facing Lampmann Road. The house has four rooms with a central chimney on a fieldstone foundation. Windows are 6/6, irregularly spaced. Windows on the front facade have been altered to almost picture window size; each window is split in half vertically with three lights on each side. The asphalt-shingled, low pitched roof has not been altered. The front door is centrally placed, six paneled, surrounded by four small side lights and no transom. The house was expanded early in the nineteenth century with a 1-story ell to the rear which connected a small outbuilding to the main house. This single-story outbuilding is situated parallel to the main house and has 6/6 windows irregularly spaced. An original or very early addition to the kitchen ell connects the house and outbuilding in the middle, forming an 'H' plan. Both the outbuilding and the ell connector are sitting on fieldstone foundations. The peaked roofs are asphalt shingled without dormers. An early 20th century rectangular barn (1-Aa) with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page 17

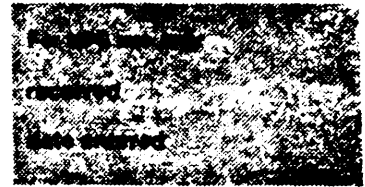
shingled siding and asbestos shingled roof sits 25 yards north of the house. The barn has been connected on the east and west sides with a series of low, one story sheds, now collapsing. East of the older barn, sits a 1968 one-story horse barn (1-Ab) with vertical board siding, asphalt shingled roof, and large sliding main door. The house and outbuildings are situated in the middle of open, cultivated fields and horse pastures. Lampmann Road and all cultivated fields are lined with stone walls. A dirt driveway leads from the road to the work yard between house and barns. A few large sugar maples shade the grass areas near the house, and line Lampmann Road and the driveway.

1-B. Sleith/desRosier House, 1985, non-contributing:

This home is a small, 1-1/2 story two room dwelling situated gable end to the street (Lampmann Road). A dirt driveway leads to the east side of the house and is not readily visible from the street because of the expanse of surrounding woods. The house is sided with natural shingles, with an asphalt shingled roof, cement foundation and 1/1 windows. There is a small garage (1-Ba) attached to the house.

LOT NUMBER 2, Granted 1771, Contributing:

Today, this lot is subdivided into eight smaller properties, owned by the Alton, Rathburn, D. Hollenbeck, B. Hollenbeck, Luoma, J. McEwan, L. McEwan, and Hill families. Bonds Corner Road traverses the eastern half of the lot; Eastview Road branches off at the northeastern corner of the lot. Townsend Road, an abandoned access road, intersects another abandoned road close to the middle of the lot. Townsend Road once connected the Cobb and Marshall farmsteads with the Morse farmstead. The second, unnamed, abandoned road connected the Marshall farmstead on Bond's Corner Road with the Cobb farmstead and eventually led to the eastern shores of North Pond (Lake Skatutakee). Both of these abandoned roads are readily apparant and still walkable.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page 18

The original Lot 8, Range 9 has been subdivided and resold several times. Because of these subdivisions, several stone walls criss-cross the original lot. Most the original lot is currently wooded although some open fields remain near residential structures.

Today the lot contains four non-contributing structures, two contributing historic archaeological sites, and one contributing residence with associated outbuildings. The two archaeological sites have been field surveyed. The area surrounding the original Marshall homestead has not been test excavated, but has been visited by field archaeologists.

Aaron Marshall acquired ownership of this lot in October, 1777. By 1790 the lot was subdivided several ways, with Alexander Emes acquiring a piece of land in 1791 which contained the Ebenezer Cobb homestead. Emes was married to Aaron Marshall's daughter; together they owned their portion of the lot until 1845 when his son-in-law, Charles E. Townsend inherited the property. Emes is known to have been involved with the saw mill operation at the outlet of North Pond. His 1845 inventory included 47 sheep, a loom, weaving apparatus, and three outstanding notes to Harris Mills. Here is further evidence of the relationship between the Rural District and the woolen mills.

The Aaron and Benjamin Marshall families and relative, Luke Richardson, farmed the remaining portions of the property from 1777 until ca. 1830. Aaron Marshall's will and inventory list linen, spinning wheels, and seven sheep as part of his possessions, indicating possible involvement with the cottage textile industry. The property and adjoining lot (Lot 9 Range 9) were owned by Ruel Brigham from 1834 to 1858. The 1850 census shows Brigham produced wool, butter, potatoes and meat. In 1854 Brigham sold beef, mutton, veal, lamb and pork to the Cheshire Mills.

The Brigham property was bought in 1858 by the Townsend family, owners of other property in the district. Charles Townsend's brother and sister-in-law owned the Marshall farmstead in 1865, at which time the Charles Townsend home was built north of the Aaron Marshall farmstead. Several transactions between Charles E. Townsend and his brother and sister-in-law, David and Maria H. Townsend, indicate shared use

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page 19

of the property. David and Maria occupied the Marshall homestead until their deaths in 1895 and 1902 respectively. Throughout the David Townsend ownership, the Marshall farm produced corn, potatoes, wool, butter, maple sugar and meat in quantities greater than for home consumption. Cheshire Mill records indicate payments to the Townsends for food throughout the 1850's and 60's. The Charles Townsend farm is an average size farm for the rural district in the nineteenth century, producing close to 70 pounds of wool in 1860 and 1870 (according to census records).

The history of this property lot is significant as an example of farming activities by different families within the original lot. It also illustrates the evolution of subdivision and changing use brought on by financial constraints, familial relationships and political and economic influences within the area. Despite all these changes, a constant relationship between this farm and the community around it has been sustained.

2-A. Charles E. Townsend Homestead, ca. 1858, contributing historic archaeological site (NH42-39):

This site survived well into the twentieth century as a residence and farm. Visible remains include an extensive granite foundation with entry steps, two add-ons, one collapsed well and a large barn foundation. The barn's foundation was originally built with large fieldstones, but a more recent concrete addition was added on the south side of the building. The house burned in 1961, and the barn had collapsed prior to that date. The site had functioned as a large dairy farm in the twentieth century. Recent field testing has found intact remains of the same period as the buildings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page 20

- 2-B. Ebenezer Cobb Homestead, ca. 1771, contributing historic archaeological site (NH42-34):

This site consists of a cellarhole, well and associated stone walls. The foundation stones indicate an ell-shaped cellar with a center chimney, partially surrounded by a second outside foundation along the north and east sides, probably a later addition. Cultural materials recovered from three shovel test pits and surface finds include: ceramic sherds from the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, bricks, bottles, nails, slate and window glass. The cellar wall stones, other foundation walls and associated field walls are mostly intact. Ebenezer Cobb lived at this site from 1771 to 1791 when it was sold to Alexander Emes.

- 2-C. The Aaron Marshall Homestead, 1771, contributing structure and potential historic archaeological site:

This property still produces limited agricultural income. Currently, the site is a small horse farm. An ca.1860 1-1/2 story painted clapboard cottage sits with its gable end to the street, close to the road. Windows are 2/1, irregularly placed. The sidehall entrance is situated in the gable end of the dwelling. The house sits on a fieldstone foundation which may have been the foundation for the earlier Aaron Marshall homestead. The roof is currently asphalt shingled. A small, one story kitchen ell is attached to the back gable end of the house. A rectangular clapboarded barn and shop (2-Ca) ca.1860, and a vertical wooden sided rectangular barn (2-Cb) c.1970, and an open shed (2-Cc) c. 1970, are attached to the kitchen ell. Another small shed (2-Cd) wasa built in 1970. The surrounding four acres have been kept open, revealing intact stone fences along the street and adjoining woodlands.

- 2-D. The Don Hollenbeck House, 1970, non-contributing:

The 1-1/2 story ranch is clad with vertical board siding. Windows are irregularly spaced and not consistent in size. The asphalt shingled roof is pierced on both sides by one dormer. The house sits on a cement foundation. The main entrance is off center. This house is not visible from the road.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

21

2-E. The J. A. McEwan House, 1985, non-contributing:

This house is a 1-1/2 story clapboarded cape. The centrally located main door is a four panel type. The roof is asphalt shingled. Windows are regularly spaced along the front facade. A small ell is attached to the east gable end, connecting the house with a garage. The house is well screened from the road by trees.

2-F. The Leger/Mindemann/Hill House, 1860/ moved 1983, non-contributing:

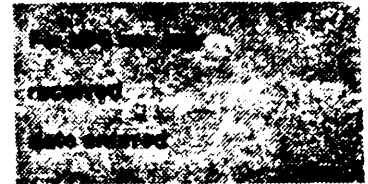
This ca. 1860 1-1/2 story clapboarded cape was moved from Jaffrey, New Hampshire in July, 1983. The house is situated gable-end to the street. The off center entrance is located in this gable end. All windows are 2/2. The cornice returns are supported by corner pilasters. A small one room kitchen ell is attached to the rear of the building with one side entrance to the north.

2-G. The Bud Hollenbeck House, 1977, non-contributing:

This is a 1977 1-story clapboarded ranch whose roof was rebuilt after a fire in 1983. It is not visible from the road.

LOT NUMBER 3:, ca. 1780, contributing:

Grimes Hill Road borders the eastern boundary of this lot, following the old lot lines. This dirt road connects Bonds Corner Road with the town of Dublin. No other roads cross the original lot. The original range and lot lines as well as the Emery/Adams property division lines are indicated by extant stone walls. Several other stone walls exist surrounding cultivated and pasture lands no longer in use. Only four acres are currently used as pasture. The remaining 100 acres remain woodlands. This lot was divided in half shortly after its initial settlement. By 1782 both Amos Emery and Jonathan Adams had built homes on their half of the lot. The Amos Emery home is still standing. The Jonathan Adams home has recently been abandoned and has collapsed on its foundation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page 22

Amos Emery lived and worked on the northern half of this lot from 1780 until the house was sold to David Appleton of Dublin in the nineteenth century. David Appleton was related to Aaron Appleton who purchased other properties in the district. The Hazen family bought the property in 1862 and it remained in their family until the early twentieth century. The census statistics indicate the farm produced maple sugar, butter, cheese and potatoes instead of the sheep which so many district farmers raised. For this reason the property provides interesting data on farms producing market produce during the 'sheep mania' craze. This farm is one of the oldest farms in continuous operation in the Harrisville Rural District, from 1780 to the present. The current owners raise a small flock of sheep and fruits and vegetables. Edson Henry Hazen owned this property in the early 20th century. He and the Willards on the Mason farmstead were two of the last operators of small upland subsistence farms in the Harrisville Rural District.

Jonathan Adams owned the southern half of the lot from 1782 - 1808. A series of non-resident owners had the site through most of the nineteenth century. Census data are not available about the type of farming activity which occurred here.

3-A. The Amos Emery Homestead, 1780, contributing :

This farm, which still produces limited agricultural income, has been worked since 1780. Today, 4 acres are under cultivation, with the remaining 46 acres used as woodlands. The house is a 1-1/2 story clapboarded cape with center chimney and off-center entrance. Windows are 6/6, covered with storms and screens. The door is paneled wood, with four side lights on each side of the door surround. The original house has four rooms with central chimney, combining medieval "half-house" and Georgian plan elements. Extended off the south gable end is a one story, one room kitchen ell. Exterior treatment of the kitchen ell is identical to the main house; all windows in the ell are 6/6. A rectangular one car barn/garage, clapboarded, with a small ell to the rear, is attached to the south side of the kitchen ell. All roofs are asphalt shingle. All buildings sit on a rough fieldstone foundation. A small, late 19th century rectangular barn (3-Aa) sits close to the road just

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page 23

north of the main house complex. Another, three sided shed (3-Ab), currently housing seven sheep, sits in a field south of the main house. Electrical fences enclose and the original field stone walls enclose all open fields.

3-B. The Jonathan Adams Homestead, 1782, contributing historic archaeological site:

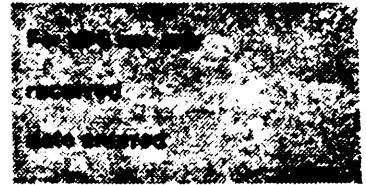
This 1782, 1-1/2 story cape has recently collapsed. Its center chimney and off-center entrance is similar to the Amos Emery residence. This house did not show the typical vernacular ell extensions typical of the other extant farm houses in the district. At one time outbuildings did exist, but were built free-standing instead of as extensions to the house. This site has not been field investigated by the archaeology team as it was standing at the time of the archaeological investigations.

LOT NUMBER 4:, 1790, contributing:

This property is currently owned by the Regan and Fisher families who have built homes along Nelson Road. The entire lot remains as woodland, with little or no open yards around the two homes. Stone walls indicate the old range and lot line boundaries. Nelson Road, an unpaved dirt road, diagonally bisects the original lot. This road ends at the Fisher residence and the historic continuation of the road is visible and accessible on foot. The 1915 power line diagonally crosses the southern half of the lot.

The earliest deed transaction on record for this lot cites Matthew Thornton of Merrimack selling the lot to David Eliot in 1790. Eliot did not live on this lot; his homestead was on Lot 10, Range 8. In 1808 Eliot's widow sold the lot to Joshua Twitchell. Joseph Twitchell purchased the lot in 1814 and was the first to actually live on the lot. He occupied the site until his death in 1853. Augustine Wood bought the lot in 1854 and sold it to his brother in 1866. George Wood lived here until his death in 1893, after which George Gowing became the non-resident owner.

Census records show Joseph Twitchell owned 11 sheep and produced 30 pounds of wool in 1850. George Wood is known to have been supplying the Cheshire Mills with wood, beef, and potatoes in the 1860's. The New Hampshire Historical Society owns a 'Daybook' of George Wood from Harrisville which includes a section entitled "For Farm Work, Harrisville, NH 1871-1879".

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page 24

George Wood was a Selectman and Overseer of the Poor in Dublin in 1870 and became a Selectman in Harrisville when it became a separate town. His business transactions with the mills represent a documented case of interdependence between the mills and a local farmer. No archaeological remains were found for the Twitchell-Wood residence, but it is believed that the Fisher house is built on the foundation of the earlier residence.

4-A. The John P. Regan House, 1950, non-contributing:

This 1-story clapboarded building with detached garage covered with horizontal tongue-and-groove siding (c. 1950) is almost invisible from the road.

4-B. The Earl and Evelyn Fisher House, 1930, contributing:

This is a 1-1/2 story shingled cape with central chimney which includes a camp style extension on one end and a garage on the other. There are 6/6 windows in the main cape, and 2/2 windows in the wing, both of which represent vernacular preferences for styles that had been popular earlier in the century; and because it is shingled and has a camp style wing, it also reflects the tradition of the summer home. A small c. 1940 gambrel-roofed shingled barn (4-Ba) sits separate from the house, but is visually linked as a complex by its shingled exterior. It was converted to residential use in 1983. The use of the gambrel form in early twentieth century barns was in response to the promotion of this improved configuration by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It became fairly common in northern New England during this period. The house and barn were constructed as part of a modest part-time farm operation. The property includes roughly three acres of land cultivated for hay crops.

LOT NUMBER 5:, ca. 1790, contributing:

Approximately one third of the original lot 10, Range 9 is included within the Rural District. The remaining two thirds sit on a steep slope of rocky land which falls north of the 1400 foot contour elevation. That portion included within the Rural District contains an extant farmhouse built prior to 1790 and one non-contributing residence built in 1973. New Harrisville Road, Venable Road and Townsend Road all intersect within this lot. The majority of the lot is currently wooded, with stone walls in place marking the roads, boundary lines and field lines.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page 25

This property was farmed continuously for one hundred years by various owners. The lot was owned by several non-resident owners during the nineteenth century including the Cheshire Mills in 1858. Due to repeated sales of the property, census records were identified only for 1860 and 1870, when the property was owned by Joshua Pillsbury. During his tenure he produced maple sugar, butter and meat on the farmstead.

5-A. The Jonathan Morse Homestead, ca. 1790, contributing:

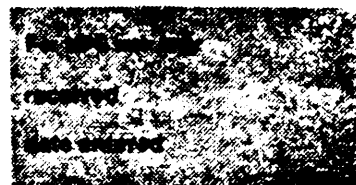
Today this site consists of 13 acres, none of which are under cultivation. The extant 1-1/2 story clapboarded cape house was built prior to 1790 and was altered in the late nineteenth century with a kitchen ell to the rear and second story dormers. The house is a 5 bay, central entry plan with 6/6 windows and four sidelights on each side of the wooden door. The small, one story kitchen ell extends to the rear on the south side of the house. A small portico covers the side entrance door in the ell. Two outbuildings, an 18th century, hand-hewn post and beam clapboarded barn (5-Aa) and a small ca. 1825 rectangular, clapboarded shed (once used as an express office) (5-Ab) are situated close to the house. All roofs are surfaced with asbestos or asphalt shingles; all buildings sit on rough fieldstone foundations. A short dirt driveway leads from the street into the work yard area between house and barns. Today the property is used as a residence and is no longer a working farm.

5-B. The Leo P. Dion House, 1973, non-contributing:

This is a small 1-story clapboarded ranch with 1/1 windows and centrally located door. The house has a simple low-pitched gable roof and cement foundation.

LOT NUMBER 6:, 1772, contributing:

Today this lot is owned entirely by the Colony family who owned the Cheshire Mills. The original Puffer homestead exists in the form of archaeological remains in the center of the lot. It lies at the end of an abandoned road which once connected farmsteads in lots 6 and 8 with Appleton Road. Stone walls remain extant throughout the lot. The 1915 power line traverses the northern edge of the lot, and New Harrisville Road crosses the entire eastern edge of the property. Secondary forest covers the entire property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page 26

The earliest recorded transaction involving this piece of land describes Ezra Twitchell selling the entire lot to Jabez Puffer of Framingham, Massachusetts on September 15, 1772. Puffer retained ownership of this piece of land until 1778 when he moved west to Lot 11, Range 8. Throughout the nineteenth century the property had a series of owners, including the Cheshire Mills in 1858. Most owners did not live on the lot; instead they used it for investment or as an extension of nearby farming activities.

David Eliot, who occupied the site from 1778 until his death in 1793 operated a cottage textile industry on the site. His inventory included 17 sheep, a flax brake, and a variety of spinning and weaving equipment. His son, John Eliot, was a partner of Aaron Appleton of Dublin and Keene; together they were engaged in a number of commercial activities. John became president of the Cheshire Bank in Keene in the nineteenth century. This family is an example of those who left rural Harrisville to become very successful businessmen in the region. Excavation of this site will yield information about farm operations as well as pre-industrial home industries in the area.

6-A. Jabez Puffer Homestead #1, 1772, contributing historic archaeological site(NH42-35):

This site lies adjacent to an old town road at the top of a westward facing slope. It includes a chimney fall and a stone foundation around a cellar. Recent logging activities have resulted in burial of a portion of the site under brush trimmings. This logging has not damaged the structural remains in any way however, as it has only served to cover them. Test excavations demonstrated the presence of artifact materials throughout the area in undisturbed contexts. One section of a stone wall has been removed as a result of the recent logging activities.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page 27

LOT NUMBER 7:, 1774, contributing:

Approximately half of the original lot 11, range 9 is located within the bounds of the rural district. Four non-conforming residential structures and one contributing historic archaeological site are the only features within this proprietors lot which fall within the district. Today the lot is primarily wooded, with approximately two acres surrounding the Lord house and Twitchell archaeological site which is left open as field.

This lot was owned and farmed by Joshua Twitchell in the late eighteenth century, and farmed continuously into the twentieth century. Occupants of the house included Joshua Twitchell and his son Moses Twitchell, whose inventories indicate sizeable involvement in the cottage textile industry. Augustus LaPointe and his wife Delima, both factory workers at the Cheshire Mills, were residents of the house in 1870. By 1880 the site was occupied by subsistence farmers, some of whom sold cordwood to the Cheshire Mills.

7-A. The Joshua Twitchell Homestead, 1774, contributing historic archaeological site(NH42-37):

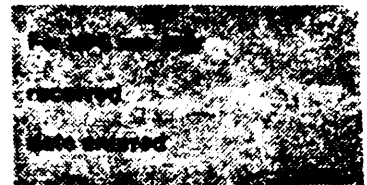
Visible remains on this site include two mortared barn foundation walls, covered well and several intact field stone walls. Initial inspections indicate that the extant house may be sitting on an earlier house foundation. A portion of the yard area of this site is maintained as a yard of the David Lord residence and an outyard currently surrounds the barn foundation. One barn foundation is currently overgrown by weeds and brambles but its configuration is clearly visible when some clearing is done. A stone wall forms the east and a portion of the north boundary of this site. Foundations of the barn consist of mortared and dry laid stone which form a structure 12 x 12 meters. Interior walls are suggested through footings as are doorways in the interior and exterior walls. A nineteenth century bottle and family refuse dump is located several yards to the rear of the Lord House..

7-B. The Lord House, 1950, non-contributing:

This is a 1950 1-1/2 story, board and batten sided house with gable roof. The house is situated in the middle of a one acre yard, close to Venable Road. A detached garage (7-Ba) sits just west of the residence.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page 28

7-C. The Timothy and Fabiola Bryant House, 1985,
non-contributing

This modern modified salt box style home is screened very well from the street. Exterior finish consists of stained clapboards and asphalt shingled roof. One brick chimney is located at the west end of the building. A long dirt driveway leads off the road through the woods to the side garage door.

7-D. The A.J. Hollenbeck House, 1985, non-contributing:

This 1-1/2 story cape is sited in a way which follows the contour of the land, stepping slightly to the east. The house is sided with stained clapboards, and the roof is sheathed with asphalt. The house is barely visible from the road due to its siting and the presence of trees.

7-E. The Bailey House, 1980, non-contributing:

This small, one story clapboarded ranch has a central stock door with one window. 1/1 windows are located sparsely throughout the rest of the house. The asphalt shingle roof is low pitched. The foundation is cement. A dirt driveway leads from the road to areas surrounding the house. A great deal of tree clearing near the residence makes this building very visible from Venable Road.

LOT NUMBER 8:, 1778, contributing:

Similar to Lot Number 6, this entire lot has remained under one ownership since its settlement. Today the entire lot is wooded, with one archaeological feature, the Jabez Puffer Homestead #2, located in the center of the lot. The 1915 power line traverses the northern edge of the lot. Appleton Road, an abandoned farm road, crosses the western border, and an abandoned access road from Appleton Road connected this farmstead site with that of the Jabez Puffer Homestead #1. Stone walls indicate the original boundary markings.

Jabez Puffer occupied this lot from 1778 (after moving from Lot 10, Range 8) to 1784. His occupancy was followed by a series of non-resident owners in the 19th century, including E.A. Milliken, agent for the Cheshire Mills. The site is significant to the district for its research potential to provide information on farm families in the lower economic sector of the community.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page 29

8-A. The Jabez Puffer Homestead #2, 1778, contributing historic archaeological site (NH42-36):

This site consists of a series of four depressions: a well, cellar, animal pen with two openings, and a shallow depression with several stones along its edges. The site is located at the bottom of a valley with two old roads passing nearby. The area is now overgrown by a mixed coniferous-deciduous forest with heavy underbrush. The well is situated on the opposite side of one of the roads from the house and the animal pen. Further to the west of the well is a level platform which projects into a low swampy area. This platform produced many artifacts when tested and could be the remains of another structure or merely a dumping location. Artifacts recovered from the site include large amounts of local redware rather than the finer wares from outside the region, and are suggestive of the 1805-1830 period.

LOT NUMBER 9:, 1773, contributing:

This area is owned currently by four families, one of which has a small house not contributing to the integrity of the rural district. A portion of the land is owned by the Meath family who also own the majority of land in Lot Number 10. Stone walls still designate the boundaries of the original lot. Venable Road, the only road associated with this lot, runs along the southerly boundary along the old Range lines. The entire lot is currently woodland.

Samuel Johnson acquired this entire lot from Joseph Blanchard, one of the original Dublin proprietors, prior to 1773. Johnson sold the property to Gershom Twitchell, Sr. in November of 1773. In turn, Gershom Twitchell, Jr. bought the land from his father in 1777, and began subdivision of the parcel in 1782 when the easterly half was sold to Timothy Adams. Twitchell sold the remaining half to Joseph Adams in 1783. Aaron Appleton became a non-resident owner of the western lot sometime prior to 1818. David Townsend II and his wife Esther acquired the western portion of the lot prior to 1841, and their son Jonathan owned the lot from 1841-1853. The original house had disappeared by 1853. Other non-resident owners acquired the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page 30

property after Jonathan Townsend. There was no census data, probate records or mill records which indicated the exact use of this property during the nineteenth century. The property does however have strong familial links to other lots in the rural district. A granddaughter of Gershom Twitchell went to work for Abner Sanger whose diary records business dealings within the rural district. Jonathan Townsend and his brother David married two Fisher sisters, whose familial lines are linked to the Morse family on lot number 5. One of the Townsend's sons, Charles Elmer Townsend, married Emeline Emes and lived at the Marshall farm on lot number 2.

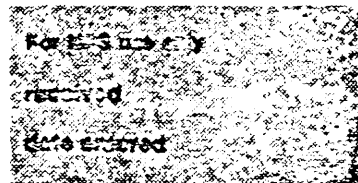
9-A. The Christopher A. Stoney House, 1983, non-contributing:

This is 1-1/2 story rectangular house with a simple gabled roof. Exterior siding consists of vertical, horizontal and diagonal unstained wooden boards. Windows are a combination of styles. The house sited on a small lot and well screened from the road by trees.

LOT NUMBER 10:, 1767, contributing:

A majority of the land within this lot is currently owned by the Meath family. Old Harrisville Road crosses the southwestern corner of this lot, bordered by two homes and associated outbuildings which are part of the Beech Hill Summer Home District. This lot also contains the contributing historic archaeological remains of the original owner's homestead (Reuben Morse), and two non-contributing structures built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Approximately 30 acres remain as open field, the rest wooded and operated as a small scale tree farm. A small pond is located within the open fields to the rear of the Meath home complex.

Reuben Morse purchased this lot before 1767 and occupied the farmhouse until his death in 1810. His estate inventory includes 49 sheep, flax, and flax seed, indicating a possible connection to the new mills. The next site owner, Bela Morse owned portions of several lots in the area, raising flax and sheep on this site. Alvah Kendall, owner of the site from 1855 to 1871, raised sheep and sold the wool to Cheshire Mills between 1860 and 1870. After 1884, Zophar Willard, owner of the woodenware factory in Harrisville, rented this farmhouse to summer residents. The Morse house burned in 1915, and the Georgian Revival home, Sky Field was constructed the following year.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page 31

10-A. The Reuben Morse Homestead, 1767, contributing historic archaeological site (NH42-38):

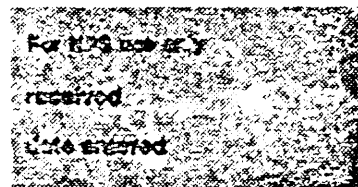
This area is now in a hayfield of orchard grass, clover and other volunteer grasses and herbaceous plant growth. Some artifact materials are visible on the ground surface due to animal burrowing. The majority of the foundations and artifacts are situated from 10 to 50 cm below ground level based on recent test excavations. These structural remains extend at least 12 meters by 6 meters and suggest that the original structure was expanded over time. A well, composed of dry laid stone and now covered by a large granite slab, is located at the northeastern corner of the foundations. Items recovered through test excavations span the period from the late 18th through the early 20th centuries.

10-B. Sky Field, 1884 and 1916, 10-Ba to 10-Bc contributing, 10-Bd to 10-Bi non-contributing, (Summer Home District):

The 1916 three-story brick Georgian Revival house designed by Lois L. Howe, architect, is detailed in a nomination as part of the Beech Hill Summer Home District. The main residence is situated to the west of a converted barn, now residence, and five outbuildings. Some distance from the main house complex, on Venable Road, sit a 2-story farmhouse (10-Ba), barn (10-Bb), and outbuilding (10-Bc) built in 1884 as the caretakers home and operating farm for Sky Field; it is known by the name "Meath Farm". The farmhouse is a vernacular expression of the popular shingle style. The house, shingled barn and stable, and the carriage sheds were built in an effort, popular then, to make the Sky Field summer residence as self-sufficient as possible. The farm provided forage, pasture and shelter to the horses, and dairy products, vegetables, and other commodities to the residents of the summer house. The field pattern dates to 1884 or before. A road links the two complexes across one cleared and one wooded field, entering the main complex at the cluster of outbuildings. This group consists of a barn, carriage shed, ice house, garage, tool shed and laundry house. (10-Bd - 10-Bi). The cultivated field between the complexes is still used today for harvesting a cash crop of hay.

10-C. The Patricia Nitzburg Cottage, 1945, non-contributing:

This is a 1945 1-1/2 story clapboarded cape with dormers and a lateral extension. The house was built by Lucius Thayer as a summer house for members of his family, and is located next to the Thayer carriage shed/barn.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

32

10- E. The Harrison Thayer House, 1959, non-contributing:

This is a 1-story rectangular gabled roof cottage clad with tongue and groove siding with a detached shingled two-car garage (1929) not visible from the road. Access to this property is by way of the series of driveways at the Sky Field complex.

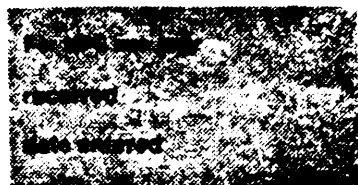
LOT NUMBER 11:, 1777, contributing:

Two thirds of the original property lies within the Rural District. Currently this lot is owned by three families. The power line crosses the most southern section of this lot. Venable Road borders the property to the south, following the old range lines. Site features in this lot include the contributing historic archaeological remains of the Gershom Twitchell homestead, and one non-contributing structure. The majority of the area is wooded, with stone walls bordering the lot and range lines.

On October 27, 1777, a committee from the town of Dublin, comprised of Eli Morse, Moses Adams and Samuel Twitchell leased the land for 999 years to Stephen Twitchell. This piece had originally been designated a minister's lot. In 1779 Stephen sold the lot to his brother Gershom Twitchell Jr. Throughout the nineteenth century the title chain becomes very complicated. The original house and barn complex are mentioned in all deed transactions until 1837. Schoolhouse No. 8 stood near the house complex until 1841. Gershom Twitchell Jr. was a shoemaker and operated a store from the house during the late eighteenth century. Census data was not available to indicate use of this lot because no house was situated on the site between 1850-1880.

11-A. The Gershom Twitchell Homestead, 1779, contributing historic archaeological site (NH42-23):

This site represents one of the earliest abandoned farms in the district. The site consists of three depressions, two of which are less than one meter deep and the other which is about 1.5 meter deep, surrounded by piled stone walls. The westernmost

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

33

depressions are offset but connected by a short wall segment suggesting the remains of a hall or passageway between the two. The third depression is larger and deeper and has a well, composed of dry laid stones north of its eastern end. The entire area is overgrown by dense brush and small deciduous forest species, most of which are ten or less inches in diameter.

11-B. The Maynard House, 1950, non-contributing:

This is a small c. 1950 one-story clapboarded cape with a small front extension (1969) and a detached garage.

LOT NUMBER 12:, 1762, contributing:

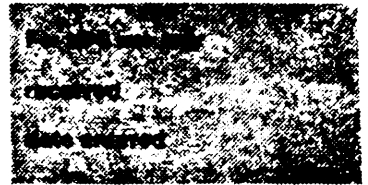
The majority of this lot comprises the Beech Hill Summer Home District properties, with the remaining acreage owned by the Whittall family and containing no structure. The majority of the lot is wooded, with cleared areas existing in close proximity to each of the summer home cottages. Old Harrisville Road diagonally traverses the lot. Stone walls and evidence of old tree lines still exist. The entire lot was once owned and farmed by the Mason family who lived on nearby lot number 13. Though architecturally not contributing to the agrarian themes of the Rural District, the Summer Home Residences on this lot are surrounded by hayfields and woodlots. They possess little or no formal, designed landscaping. For this reason, the land retains its visual and historical link with the agricultural traditions represented in all properties of the Rural District. The duality of these properties, therefore, makes them eligible for both the Rural District and the Beech Hill Summer Home District.

12-A. The Sherman Thayer House, 1900, non-contributing (Summer Home District):

This is a rectangular, two story shingled building with gambrel roof and a series of dormers; built in 1900.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

34

12-B. The Thayer Greene House, 1900, non-contributing (Summer Home District):

This is a 2-1/2 story shingled frame dwelling built on a long, narrow plan with south and west porches, sited to take advantage of the view of Mt. Monadnock. It was built in 1900 in association with the Sherman Thayer House for members of the Thayer-Goldthwait-Rand family. The stable and carriage barn (12-Ba) is located across Old Harrisville Road.

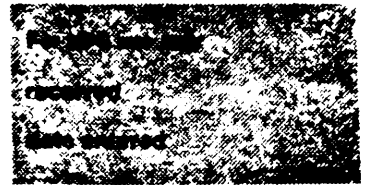
12-C. The L.E. Thayer House, 1980 (rebuilt), non-contributing (Summer Home District):

This is a 2 story shingled dwelling built c. 1980 to replace a former summer home destroyed by fire. Across the road is the ca. 1900 3-horse stall and single bay carriage barn (12-Ca), now the summer residence (on the second floor) of Patricia Nitzburg.

LOT NUMBER 13:, 1762, contributing:

Approximately half of the original lot 14 Range 9 falls within the boundaries of the Rural District. Currently the property is subdivided into three lots. The integrity of the original lot is visible because the stone walls follow the original north-south lines and Venable Road - laid out on the Range line -- marks the southern border. The northern border has a stone wall as well.

The lot contains two non-contributing structures and one contributing farmstead of the original property owners. Venable Road forms the southerly boundary of the lot, following the old range lines. The 1915 power line crosses the southern portion of the lot. The majority of the acreage is open cultivated fields and pasture. Tree lines are retained along the historic stone walls, and some wooded portions exist in northern and eastern portions of the lot.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

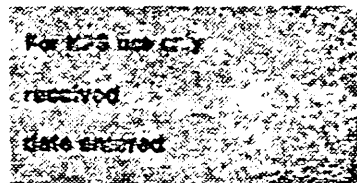
7

Page 35

This property and all of lot number 12 were owned by the Mason family for more than 100 years. The property seems to have been always farmed, although the Masons were not always resident owners. Benjamin Mason purchased the lot from Joseph Twitchell in 1763. Bela Mason, his youngest of nine children, occupied the site from 1790 to 1810, when the property passed to his nephew, Samuel Mason. Thaddeus Mason, third child of Benjamin Mason, purchased land in HRD 12. Levi Emery married Elvira Mason and farmed the site from 1833 to 1875. The Emerys had no children and the farm passed out of the Mason family to Solon Willard in 1875. Solon Willard lived on the lot until his death in 1908. His decendents lived on the property until the mid-twentieth century when it was sold to the Walker family.

No other homestead in the Harrisville Rural District exemplifies the historical significance of the district better than the Mason Homestead. From its settlement in the late 18th century as a small, one-and-one-half cape house with a tall, 45' x 30' English barn in the back, the farm changed with the times. The house was moved once, and then extended, and extended again by a series of sheds until they reached the great barn. The successive generations of Masons and Willards lived substantive lives here from 1763 until after World War II. They worked the fields, harvested timber, and had a long, continuous relationship with Harrisville village. They raised beef for boarding houses, made wool for the factory, and had a brick yard which scanty records show provided bricks at least for a Harrisville blacksmith, if not for the mill buildings. In one extant shed, wooden lasts for leather shoes still stand - a rare surviving local example of the outwork system of shoe manufacturing which was very important in mid-19th century New Hampshire. Where other farms in the district declined after 1870, this farm survived. In the 1880's, the little cape was expanded with the addition of a two story wing to the west to undoubtedly facilitate summer boarders. Today, the Walker family raises corn for a son-in-law's dairy farm in nearby Marlborough. They graze his heifers on the pastures, hay the fields of orchard grass and timothy, and harvest hardwoods from the wood lots.

Levi Emery had close social and business connections with the Harris family and with Harris Mills. The Agricultural Censuses for 1850, 1860, and 1870 show Levi Emery was producing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

36

large quantities of wool (90 pounds in 1850 and 1860, 140 pounds in 1870). Undoubtedly he was selling wool to the Harris Mills. Solon Willard was selling cordwood to the Cheshire Mills during his occupancy of this site. Zophar Willard was an important Harrisville businessman and farmer in the nineteenth century. He owned lot 12, range 8 and many other properties in Harrisville. Zophar lived in the village and took over the Mason and Perry saw mill. Decendents of the Willard family still own and occupy a portion of the original lot.

13-A. The Benjamin Mason Homestead, ca. 1762, contributing:

This 198 acre complex is now used as a residence by Mrs. Robert Walker. Her son-in-law operates a dairy farm in nearby Marlborough, and uses the Walker fields for corn crops, hay and pasture. Hardwood timber is harvested regularly from several woodlots. This homestead is the most complex of the five remaining early farmsteads with standing structures in the District. The house was built in 1762 - a 1 1/2 story, five-bay cape that was moved before 1812 easterly "down hill", closer to Venable Road. The house was placed into the side of a hill and given an additional story so it had an at-grade entrance at both levels (reputedly to avoid taxes on a two-story structure). The foundation was constructed of brick. The kitchen ell was added by 1840, and was extended (by an element now gone) to incorporate a privy and laundry. In the late 19th century a porch was added to the kitchen ell, and a two-story wing (removed in 1945) was added to the west side of the main house.

The oak-framed barn (13-Aa) to the rear of the ell is one of very few extant 18th century barns in New England. It may have been built as early as 1790 as a classic English barn. Once the traditional 30' x 45', it is now 15' wider due to a 19th century extension along the northern side, converting it to a more typical Yankee barn. The great hay doors are on the long, rather than the gabled-roof sides of the barn, with hay mows above the stalls for stock on either side. It's southern door has a single row of glass panes above its lintel.

East of the barn is a small rectangular shed/shop (13-Ab) which was used to make leather shoes, with lasts and other equipment still in place.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

7

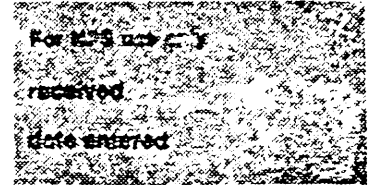
Page

37

During the 1920's an auto garage/shop (13-Ac) was built across Venable Road. In 1975, a new horse barn was added (13-Ad). In 1946 the 1870's west wing was removed from the house, followed by changes in fenestration and siding. Despite these changes, adequate architectural evidence and physical material remain on the exterior and interior of the complex, to allow its development, and progressive elaboration to be easily detected. All roofs are gabled, asphalt shingled. All siding is painted clapboards; the foundation is stone. Surrounding the farmstead are huge maples and a few apple trees. The main house sits slightly back from the road, behind a stone retaining wall which incorporates cut granite stones with rough fieldstones. The house sits in the middle of extensive cleared fields and stone walls.

13-B. The George Howe House, ca. 1935, contributing:

This is a 1-1/2 story white clapboarded cape with central chimney, three bay plan and centrally located wooden door. Two pilasters flank the door and classically inspired mouldings decorate the top of the door surround. The gabled roof is pierced by three gabled dormers. The detached garage (13-Ba) is located northeast of the house with its gable end to the street. The house sits amid approximately 15 acres of cleared fields (cultivated for corn and hay), huge maple trees, and stone

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

38

walls. An abandoned road follows the western property line north of Venable Road. The road is distinguishable by its stone walls on each side and the line of maples along both stone walls. The road is accessible to pedestrians and four wheel drive vehicles.

13-C. The Ralph E. Willard House, 1932, contributing:

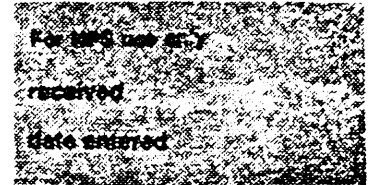
This is a 1-1/2 story clapboarded cape with gabled roof and full dormers front and back. The porticoed entry porch was added c. 1940 and has classically-derived mouldings complementing those of the house. On the front dormer, paired double-hung 6/6 windows flank a single double hung window, giving the appearance of an older house. There is also a detached gable roofed garage (c. 1950). A 30 x 40' hybrid frame barn with vertical board siding and gabled roof stands 400' from the house at the end of an open field. The Willard barn was constructed in the early 1920's for stock and fodder storage by the Benjamin Mason homestead.

13-D. The Leighton Dairy Barn and Silo, 1890, non-contributing but as yet unevaluated historic archaeological site:

The remains of an old fieldstone foundation are visible above ground, near the abandoned road, in the southwest corner of the Howe property. This foundation is the remains of the Leighton Monadnock Farm #4 barn which burned in 1910. Though not investigated by the archaeological research team, this barn foundation and its attached silo foundation represent the expanded 20th century barn and silo form. As such, this site is unique for the Rural District. Filled in by the owners in the first half of the 20th century, this site may have the potential to yield significant information about the Leighton dairy farm operation, and 20th century farming techniques in the District.

LOT NUMBER 14, 1762, contributing:

This entire lot is used as open pasture and cultivated fields as it has been for over two hundred years. Old Harrisville Road forms the northern boundary for the lot, following the old range lines. The #4 Hill Road follows a portion of the western lot line in the northwest corner. No structures exist within the lot, but the remains of an early brickyard have been identified near the center of the lot.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

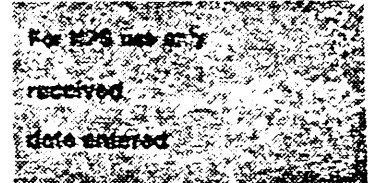
39

This lot was purchased by Thaddeus Mason in 1799 and passed through the same ownership as lot number 13 throughout the nineteenth century. This lot was farmed by the Masons throughout much of the nineteenth century. Today this lot retains the connection with lot number 13 by way of identical ownership: the Walker and Howe families own all of this area.

14-A Mason Brickyard, ca. 1839, contributing historic archaeological site:

The Mason brickyard (NH42-26) is one of five small mid-nineteenth century brickyards historically documented for Dublin and Harrisville, but it is the only one for which the location and physical remains have been identified and documented. Three of these sites are recorded in Leonard and Seward's History of Dublin (two in Dublin and one in Pottersville), and one is referenced in the industrial census (listed under Nelson, but with a Harrisville postal address). The fifth site is documented in a new primary source -- the 1839 account book of Elias Joslin, a blacksmith whose shop was located just outside the eastern boundary of the Rural District. Joslin mentions "drawing 300 bricks from Mason's". Together, these brickyards represent local industries which utilized available raw materials to supply a local market.

In 1981, a University of New Hampshire research team mapped the site (see 14-A in the appendix), sampled its contents with five shovel test pits (STP), and determined that the physical remains had integrity. The team was unable to develop an historic context for significance and research value, primarily because it was seeking a direct link to the Harrisville mills as the primary determinant. Integrity has been reevaluated and confirmed for this nomination, based upon a generic model for brickyard setting, features, and content. And significance and research value is now derived from the historic context of the Rural District and the interdependence between agriculture and industry.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

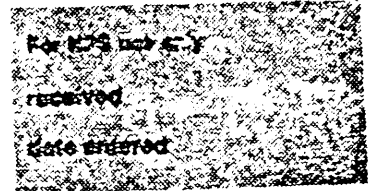
40

The setting of a brickyard includes the location in relation to raw materials, owner's residence, transportation routes, and markets. The Mason site lies south of Venable Road in a heavily wooded area adjacent to a brook and at the base of a slope consisting of clay loam, just beyond a cultivated field and separated from it by a stone wall. It is ideally located with respect to sources of clay, water, sand and wood -- especially the preferred hemlock. The owner's residence sits directly across Venable Road, and transportation routes are nearby, the brickyard being only 400 feet south of Venable Road and 1200 feet west of Old Harrisville Road. Joslin's account indicates the product had a local market.

Features of a brickyard occur in discreet activity areas which reflect steps in the manufacturing of brick (the procurement of clay, clay processing, drying, firing, and waste disposal). These features may include excavated areas, open yards, foundations of permanent structures such as sheds, kiln foundations, and dumps. The Mason site has features which represent the manufacturing process from beginning to end. An open pit clay quarry measures 24 x 34 meters across. Two stone walls which form a corner of a permanent structure are partially exposed on the westerly side of the quarry. Below the quarry is an open yard (the area of STP #3). A large waster dump measuring 24 x 40 meters is separated from the other features by a wide stone wall; the wall predates the brickyard and was breeched to connect the activity areas.

Artifacts from brickyards are expected to be limited in diversity and related to the manufacturing process, structures and the work force. Limited subsurface testing of the Mason site has confirmed the vertical and horizontal integrity of its content. Nails were recovered from within the foundation. The dump has a minimum depth of 35 centimeters, and consists of deformed and unusable brick. The area of STP #3 is devoid of bricks and other artifacts as appropriate for an open yard.

Although there is no evidence for a kiln foundation, the number and kind of subsurface tests were inappropriate to locate such a structure. However, there are two reasons the potential

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

41

is high for locating a kiln foundation within or adjacent to the dump. The first, kilns were often banked with discarded bricks. Secondly, at a recently excavated pottery site in the state, two separate and distinct kiln foundations were uncovered below 30 centimeters of topsoil and brick fragments; these foundations comprise an area of 6 x 9 meters, an area much smaller than the Mason dump, and they were preserved intact at a site where all surface features of the site had vanished.

Based upon the available evidence, research at the site should document in detail the spatial distribution of manufacturing activities, the methods employed (including the use of a permanent kiln or a temporary firing structure), the volume of clay extracted and the potential production rate or duration of operation. Brick making as a rural industry was a seasonal activity with each firing requiring a week or more during the dry months of late summer and early fall. Based upon rough estimates, if only 5% of the excavated raw material was suitable for brick making, then the production rate could still be as high as 10,000 bricks/year for 15 years. This type of research will not only enhance an understanding of this particular site, but brick making as a rural industry throughout New England.

LOT NUMBER 15:, 1773, contributing:

Barely one third of this original lot falls within the boundaries of the Rural District, however this portion of the original lot does contain the Marlow loam type soils which run throughout the Rural District. The ancient stone walls marking all sides of the lot still stand, as does a possible "marking" pine in the southeast corner. An old road lined with additional stone walls cuts across the lot between the archaeological remains of Monadnock Farm #4 (in Lot #13) and Monadnock Farm #5 (outside of the district) of the Leighton dairy complex established in the late 19th century. Monadnock Farm #4 burned in 1910; Farm #5 burned in 1916. Approximately 30 acres remain open as rented sheep and cow pastures. The historic archaeological remains of the Josiah Stanford homestead

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

42

are located very near the intersection of Venable Road and the #4 Hill Road. The current Young residence sits just north of the Stanford home site. The house was built in the 1930's by Lawrence Rathbun. As chief forester for many years of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests Rathbun was the first to establish a small-lot tree farm at his residence. His example led to the establishment of several similar tree farms throughout the district after World War II.

Caleb Stanford purchased most of this lot and a portion of lot 16, range 9 in January, 1773. Josiah Stanford and later Phineas Stanford were first residents of the site, although neither ever owned the property. Caleb Stanford is said to have settled nearby on Lot 14, Range 10. The lot was farmed by the Stanford family from 1773 to 1783, at which time the property was sold to Thaddeus Mason. The Mason family farmed the site until 1854. Amos Perry became owner of the lot from 1854 to 1884 but did not live on the site. He and his cousin Thaddeus Mason owned and operated a woodenware factory near the outlet of North Pond. This mill was later sold to Zophar Willard and his partner and became the Willard and Atwood Clothespin Mill. In 1914 this mill became the Winn Chair Factory. It is interesting to note that the Mason, Perry and Willard ownership of the mill is closely associated with the ownership of this property. The Leighton family owned the farm in 1890, when it became known as Monadnock Farm No. 4, an operating dairy farm. Throughout the nineteenth century the wool, sheep, wood and hay produced on the farm were often sold to the Cheshire Mills in the village. Orlando Fogg is listed as resident of the site in 1870. Fogg had 50 sheep and produced 218 pounds of wool which he sold to the mills in the 1870's.

15-A. The Josiah Stanford Homestead, 1773, non-contributing historic archaeological site:

This site consists of a series of visible foundation remains located in a small grove of trees close to the intersection of Venable Road and the #4 Hill Road. The site has not been investigated.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

43

15-B. The Jane Young House, ca. 1935, contributing:

This is a five bay, 1 1/2 story center entrance clapboarded cape with gable roof and two end chimneys. The house was built by Lawrence Rathbun, chief forester of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests. Two gabled dormers pierce the south roof and a full dormer extends off the back. All windows are 6/6, and the front door is wooden. A one story sunroom extends off the east side of the house. An attached rear ell and a garage (15-Ba) run to the north of the house. A detached two story rectangular barn with gabled roof sits close to the house.

LOT NUMBER 16:, 1773, contributing:

Today this area is a combination of open pasture, hay field and woodlands lying above the 1400' contour line boundary of the district. Use of this piece of land as pasture or cultivated field followed similar patterns as those of Lot Number 15. Ownership of this portion of Lot 15, Range 8 follows the same history as that of Lot 15, Range 9. This northeast corner of the original proprietor's lot was deeded the Caleb Stanford by David Morse in 1773 along with all of Lot 15, Range 9. Today this property is owned and farmed by Mrs. Young.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

44

C. Boundary Description

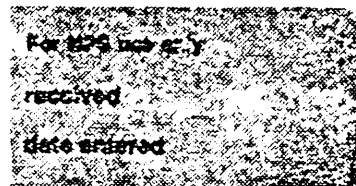
The boundaries of the Harrisville Rural District begin at the southwest corner of Range 8, Lot 14; thence easterly along the Dublin/Harrisville town line to the southeast corner of Range 8, Lot 8; thence northerly to said lot's northeast corner, thence easterly to the southeast corner of Range 9, Lot 7; thence northerly to said lot's northeast corner; thence westerly to the northwest corner of Range 9, Lot 8; thence southerly to said lot's southwest corner; thence westerly to the point where the northern line of Range 8, Lot 9 crosses the 1400 foot elevation contour line; thence westerly along said contour line to where it crosses the #4 Hill Road, thence southwest along said road to McVeagh Road, then southeast along McVeagh Road to the point of origin.

D. Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Harrisville Rural District are based on historic, cultural and topographic criteria. Boundaries for the district are based on Masonian proprietor's original lot lines as surveyed in ranges and lots. The southern boundary primarily follows the Dublin/Harrisville town line; the remainder of the southern boundary is drawn from the history of land use and based on original lot lines. The northern boundary was drawn on the 1400 foot elevation contour line, the physical location of a steep drop-off which made land north of this line unsuitable for cultivation, a principal activity in the district. The western boundary delineates the end of the Beech Hill Ridge agricultural area. Land west of this boundary is identical in topography and soil composition to land north of the 1400' contour. Historically, all lands within the district share similar topography, soil composition, settlement, ownership and land use patterns.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

45

HARRISVILLE RURAL DISTRICT

There are 26 contributing buildings, 9 contributing archaeological sites, 34 non-contributing buildings and 2 non-contributing archaeological sites in the district.

The 26 contributing buildings include 10 dwellings and 16 outbuildings (barns, etc.)

The 9 contributing archaeological sites include 8 dwelling sites and associated outbuildings, and 1 industrial archaeological site. The 2 non-contributing but as yet unevaluated archaeological sites have multiple foundations.

The 34 non-contributing buildings include 13 houses and 6 outbuildings post-dating 1950, 4 houses significant as part of the Beech Hill Summer Home District, 2 cottages and 9 outbuildings also part of the Summer Home District.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page 2

district represents an agricultural area with defined boundaries whose components possess a sense of past time and place, surviving in the form of extant farm houses and archaeological sites regularly dispersed amid stone walled fields and areas covered with secondary forest growth. Under criterion D, the district possesses extensive research potential using traditional and non-traditional investigative techniques.

1. Settlement and Agricultural Development/DeclineSettlement 1762-1815

The district's structures and sites share a common development during the land's settlement in the late eighteenth century. The area's broad historical context was established when lots were granted to shareholders in 1749, and lot lines were subsequently laid out between 1750 and 1755. The conditions of the grant specified that the shareholders or the settlers they sold to, must enter the lot within 4 years, clear and enclose at least three acres of land and make it fit for mowing or tillage. Within six months a house must be built "the Room Sixteen feet Square at the Least fitted and finished for a comfortable Dwelling." A resident must live there and improve at least two acres per year for a few years thereafter. These requirements indicate how rapidly land in the Rural District was cleared. The formerly forested region was radically altered as acres of fields were established and miles of stone walls were built from abundant glacial fieldstones. Each lot remained forested in the steepest and rockiest places or in parts of the lot most distant from the dwelling, affording each family the required 20 cords of fuelwood per year (average).

Settlement in the district occurred between 1762 and 1815. The area was particularly attractive for its extent of cultivatable land. Other areas to the north and west of the rural district contained poorer soils and lands too steep for cultivation. The small pockets of arable land which did exist in these areas were settled at approximately the same time as the rural district. Farms were small scale family enterprises which included mowing, tillage, and the raising of a few animals and poultry. The majority of settlers came from small eastern Massachusetts towns; most were of Scotch-Irish ethnicity.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

Almost every early farmstead operated a small cottage textile industry within the home, using wool and flax produced on the farm.

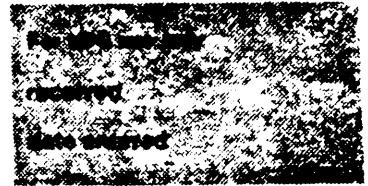
Agricultural Development 1815 - 1870

In the nineteenth century the Rural District's farms gradually increased production to feed a growing non-farming population. As the regional economy changed from a barter system to a cash system, the mills and the village of Harrisville became an important source of cash for families in the rural district. Maple sugar, potatoes, butter, cheese, grain, and animals were a few of the area's cash crops. Wool became the most significant non-food crop. Farms in the district had continuous commercial dealings with the developing mills in the village, notably as sources for wool during the 1830's and 1840's, followed by mutton and other meats, cordwood and timber to local woodenware manufacturies. Owners of seven homesteads had known connections with the mills; four others had possible or indirect associations. This symbiotic economic relationship between the farms and the mills gives the district significance to the history of commerce in the area.

Agricultural Transition and Decline 1870 - 1940

1870 to 1900 was a period of transition for farms in the Rural District. Wool production declined with a decrease in the mill's production of woolen goods. Sheep flocks were gradually replaced by dairy herds; cordwood production increased along with sales of maple syrup, meat and market produce.

John Armstrong chronicles the activities in the Rural District as well as in Harrisville as a whole, in his history Factory Under the Elms. His research separates the town history into the periods identified here. He notes that the number of sheep declined from 612 in 1874 to 210 in 1900. By 1940 there were no sheep in the town. The number of cows declined from 405 in 1874 to 224 in 1886 and remained at this level until the end of the century. Butter, milk and cheese were sold in Harrisville and, via the new railroad, to Keene and beyond. The town sought to encourage the dairy industry by granting tax exemptions to creameries and cheese factories.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

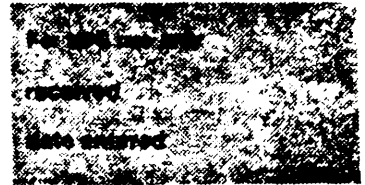
4

George Leighton bought the Stanford homestead on HRD 15 and 16 in 1881 and the Adams homestead west of the district in 1890 to develop large-scale specialized dairy farms known as Monadnock Farms #4 and #5. Throughout the district, barns were added or existing barns were expanded to accomodate the change from sheep to dairy farming. HRD 1-A built a dairy barn in 1870 and made alterations to some of the existing sheds and barns; HRD 3-A added a new barn in the late 19th century and specialized in the production of butter, cheese, maple sugar and potatoes. HRD 10-B built a farm complex in 1884 for the production of fresh meat, produce and dairy goods to supply the large mansion house. Cordwood, always a cash crop of the district, reached new production highs during this period.

As farmers left their rural homes to seek a livelihood in industrial villages, some farms were sold to non-residents who wanted summer homes with fresh air, good land, and attractive views. HRD 13-A added on a large two story wing to the main farmhouse, probably in an effort to accomodate summer boarders to the area. Large summer residences were built along Old Harrisville Road in HRD 10 and 12, providing summer employment to other residents of the district.

While the period 1870-1900 can be considered a period of transition and adaptation, 1900-1940 saw the decline of commercial agriculture in the district. Between 1900 and 1940 every type of livestock listed on the Harrisville Town Census records declined by at least 75%. The dairy industry was no exception. George Leighton's dairy operation on HRD 15 and 16 burned in 1910. His lands were sold to Lawrence Rathbun, chief forester for the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests. Rathbun operated both farms as tree farms, keeping the old roads open as logging roads and renting the open fields for pasture.

Four modest farmsteads built in the 1930's (HRD 4-B, 13-B, 13-C and 15-B) indicate a brief renaissance in farming in the district, undoubtedly due to the difficult economics of the period. The rural population of Harrisville increased from 127 in 1930 to 173 in 1940, indicating a return to subsistence farming. These farms, consisting of house, barn and a few acres, allowed for modest income, but did not match the scale of production of the average farm in the district 100 years

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

8

3. Building Types

The Harrisville Rural District contains 68 structures. Five dwellings and their associated outbuildings contribute to the primary period of significance, 5 houses and 9 outbuildings contribute to the secondary period of significance, 6 houses and 9 outbuildings do not contribute to the Rural District, but are architecturally significant to the Summer Home District, and 13 houses and 6 outbuildings are non-contributing.

The five extant early farmsteads with standing structures (HRD 1-A, 2-C, 3-A, 5-A, and 13-A) are the core of those buildings contributing to the early period. Later additions and alterations, significant to the secondary period of significance, demonstrate the 'change over time' philosophy of adaptation so prevalent throughout New England. These five early buildings illustrate the combination of practicality, adaptation and attention to period architectural fashion which characterizes rural New England. As a whole, the five units serve as an intact and ongoing tangible archive of the interaction between socio-economic tradition and innovation which characterized the transition of New England from a primarily agricultural to a predominantly-industrial economy and society.

These five farmsteads share proximity; a common geography, ecology, and topography; an inter-related history, development period, and thematic/personal associations; a unified mutualistic economy; and a building tradition incorporating both vernacular and fashionable "mass-culture" trends. Most of all, they share a common and consensual community identity - and identification with the National Historic Landmark industrial village of Harrisville.

The 1771-74 Abijah Twitchell residence represents the evolution of the vernacular "hall and parlor" arrangement into the standard symmetrical cape cottage type. Although it was modified in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as a suburban farm residence reflecting the secondary period of significance, its original appearance is easily inferred.

Changes were made with evident respect for the original building, its characteristic features and materials. Interestingly, the primary dwelling and the rear ell have been the most altered, while the original (or very early) kitchen ell

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

9

between them is virtually unchanged. The treatment of the front entrance and windows is symptomatic; although openings were enlarged for a modern appearance, the symmetry of the original rhythm was retained. The entrance design is either a Federal-era "improvement" or a 20th century attempt at "restoration". Similarly, expansion of the ell and the addition of a glazed "winter room" porch (a characteristic local feature throughout western New Hampshire, during the period 1900-1940) testify to changing standards for living space, and new opportunities for rest or leisure.

The Abijah Twitchell homestead demonstrates that despite the popularity of connected architecture, not all successful farms chose to adopt the new connected arrangement; and by the time the Twitchell dwelling was modified, the vogue for connections had already passed. Thus, the homestead represents both the early and late manifestations of farm planning design, and adaptation without the middle "connected" period.

The ca. 1860 Aaron Marshall homestead (almost identical to the contemporaneous houses along Peanut Row in the National Landmark village) illustrates the popularity and adaptability of the Greek Revival sidehall house type in New England, both in urban and rural settings; truly the multi-purpose house plan of the mid-19th century. Stylistically, this house represents the subordination of vernacular preference to current popular tastes. It also represents the speed and thoroughness with which technological innovation in house design was accepted, even in isolated rural areas during the mid-19th century.

The progression of the "connected farmstead" arrangement here (so pervasive that it continued to influence the 20th century restoration), conforms to the theories of Joh Stilgoe and Thomas Hubka regarding deliberate efforts by "progressive farmers" in 19th century New England to develop a dwelling/barn composition that was unified in design, functional, adaptable, attractive and modern.

The 1780 Amos Emery homestead includes a dwelling that, Janus-faced, is a vernacular continuation of the medieval "half-house" plan, and an anticipation of the Greek Revival sidehall form, both of which are combined, with economical use

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

10

of space and materials, into a Georgian-type center-chimney house type. It is therefore of immense importance as a local example of a national phenomenon - the transformation from the medieval to modern - which occurred during the last half of the 18th century.

The site plan, which exhibits adaptation, with the continuity of use for over 200 years - illustrates the theories of Stilgoe and Hubka about evolution of hill-farm organization, as reflected in building types and placement, from the 18th to the 20th centuries. A fieldstone foundation to the rear of the dwelling is identified by oral tradition as that of the first barn, built of hewn timbers and separated from the house and road by a considerable distance. The 'new' barn was built in the late 19th century and was located between the house and the road. The "new" barn conforms to Hubka's thesis that in the mid-19th century farmers, influenced by the progressive agriculture movement, reorganized their farmsteads to face outward to the road - a change which Hubka, for a variety of reasons, views as a fundamental change in American attitudes toward local, regional and national markets and socio-economic systems.

The ca. 1790 Jonathan Morse homestead represents the "hall-and-parlor" variant of the 5-bay, 1 1/2 story cape dwelling, with the traditional complement of ells and sheds. Its vernacular origins are apparent in its floor plan and structural system, combined with Federal-style interior hardware and detailing (which would have been very modern when the house was new).

Oral tradition identifies the original dwelling with a "log cabin", but even in the 17th century, New Hampshire log houses were generally built of hewn, rather than round, timbers, so the tradition - if correct - could refer to "plank" wall construction that is as yet poorly documented in the region.

The dwelling and ells retain most of their early materials, details, and finishes; they also record the Yankee practice of interior redecoration in early houses during the Victorian era to conform to popular taste, without major structural changes.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

//

The original barn is located close to the southeast corner of the ell and is said to have been moved, during the 19th century, to its present location from elsewhere on Beech Hill, but never connected to the house "due to the danger of fire". This corroborates Hubka's findings that the fear of fire and long-standing prohibitions based on fire prevention concerns, were a counter-trend which opposed the connection of dwellings to farm buildings. It also supports Hubka's observation that barns were often re-located within existing complexes for various functional and/or aesthetic reasons. In that sense, the Morse homestead represents a compromise between concerns for convenience and safety, as well as an accommodation of tradition and change in a single building complex.

The 1762 Benjamin Mason homestead is the most complex of the five remaining early farmsteads with standing structures in the Rural District. The core of the complex was originally a ca. 1762, 1 1/2 story, 5-bay cape that, before 1812, was moved easterly "downhill", closer to Venable Road, placed into the side hill, and given an additional story so that it had an at-grade entrance at both levels.

The kitchen ell was added by 1840, and it was extended by an element now gone to incorporate a privy and laundry. The timber-framed barn to the rear of the ell is said to be the oldest in the area, predating 1800. Adjacent, but not attached, was an 1840 horse barn (replaced by a new barn on the same foundation in 1975). Further east is a shop in which leather shoes were made - a manufacturer which was very important in mid-19th century New Hampshire. During the 1870's, a porch addition was made to the east side of the kitchen ell; and a large two-story wing was added to the west side of the dwelling, perhaps an effort to accomodate summer boarders. An auto garage/shop was added across Venable Road in the 1920's, and the west addition to the house was removed in 1946, followed by changes in fenestration and siding.

At the Benjamin Mason homestead, the cumulative tangible record of both the Mason family, and their principal 19th and 20th century successors, the Emery and Willard families, reflect various economic and entrepreneurial activities, providing an additional dimension to the significance of the property, and its spatial, visual and productive utilization.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

12

These properties are now documented by a large, varied and growing data base drawn from oral, written, published, graphic and three-dimensional sources, which provides the opportunity for cross-referencing, comparing, contrasting, and modeling by different scientific and humanistic disciplines. The commonality of the factors influencing them makes them particularly valuable for testing theories advanced by Henry Glassie, Fred Kniffen, Thomas Hubka, John Stilgoe, et al., regarding architectural diffusion and development as expressed both in vernacular building constructions and landscape planning; the role of the market in affecting farmstead design; and the manifestations - noted by John Stilgoe and Peter Schmitt - of the 20th century "back to nature" movement in a variety of rural trends, including the emergence of suburban farmsteads.

The detailed site drawings, plans and descriptions of these first period properties indicate the evolution of each farmstead and illustrate architectural adaptation trends for the district. When combined with the preliminary archaeological layouts of another seven original farmsteads, and augmented with the descriptions of later 19th and 20th century residences built in the district, the evolving patterns of architectural styling for rural residential and agricultural structures in the district become obvious.

While the extant farmsteads show the predominance of a connected house-outbuilding plan, five of the archaeological sites within the District demonstrate arrested development of the 'interconnected outbuildings' process. Two other sites show no indication of building additions or attempts to develop an interconnected structure. All of these sites show a history of non-owner occupancy for a portion of the operating history of each location. This lack of farm building improvement therefore, may be linked to the economic situation of the occupants, and may become clearly evident upon retrieval of the material culture remains at each location.

The only industrial property type within the Rural District is the Mason brickyard (14-A). It is only one of five 19th century brickyards known to exist in Dublin and Harrisville, and the only one with identified and documented physical remains. This archaeological site is an example of a brick manufacturing facility, a property type which no longer exists in the district. It is a good example of its type and has value for its potential to yield information about a once extent rural industry.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

13

As the only industrial archaeological site in the Rural District, the Mason Brickyard (14-A) is especially important because it represents so clearly the entrepreneurial elements which characterized early farmers. This aspect is often associated with rural communities as they become influenced by their relationship to the village mills. This site documents that the Rural District was experiencing "commercialization of the countryside", which is not an intrusion but a way of giving the rural area a greater vitality.

Except for Sky Field, the 20th century farm houses exhibit a remarkable uniformity in scale and style which complement the architecture of the earlier period. All are derived from the 18th century vernacular cape, which was the earliest architectural style in the Rural District.

The 1884 "Meath Farm" complex at Sky Field (10-Ba to 10-Bc) is historically significant as an example of the "gentleman's farm" country estate which became popular during the post-Civil-War period. Architecturally, its use of a simplified version of the shingle style, integrated with vernacular functional elements in the barns and outbuildings, reflects the historical origins of the style - a deliberate reinterpretation of early New England "pioneer" farm dwellings. The replacement of the burned main house with a formal, brick Georgian Revival dwelling is characteristic of the upgrading of the residences at their rural complexes by Monadnock Region summer colonists - perhaps partly as a manifestation of permanence, indicating their increasing identification with the area.

Despite its small size and simple appearance, the Earl and Evelyn Fisher house and barn (4-B and 4-Ba) are indeed a complex, uniting several trends of innovation and tradition of the period, both in architecture and agriculture. The basic form of the dwelling represents the continuing popularity, especially in the Harrisville Rural District, of the traditional cape plan; and the shingled exterior and camp-style wing are part of the summer home tradition, albeit at a modest scale. The barn, also shingled, is likewise a dual reference to other shingle style structures in the Rural and Summer Home Districts, while its form is derived from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's promotion of gambrel barn design during the early 20th century. The house and barn, intended from the beginning to function as a suburban part-time farm, thus maintain the rural district patterns of continuity and adaptation into the mid-20th century.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

14

The Howe House (13-B and 13-Ba) reflects the pervasive influence of the cape dwelling tradition on the Rural District, and offers an interesting contrast to the Young House, also built at approximately the same time.

Unlike the Young Residence, which was apparently intended as an architectural reproduction, the Howe dwelling incorporates several features (e.g. paired windows and casement sash) popular for standard suburban dwellings of the period; but these elements are subsumed within a composition which - with its form, dimensions, materials, symmetry, and detailing - remains clearly as an expression of the district's basic dwelling type, the 18th century cape.

The Young House/barn complex (15-B and 15-Ba) - built, like the Howe house, at the end of the district's secondary period of significance - is a fitting final expression of its agricultural and architectural evolution.

Hubka's thesis about the values and symbolism inherent in northern New England farmstead complexes was unknown at the time the Young structures were built, yet they seem to unconsciously corroborate his observations. The cape plan and Greek Revival detailing (typical of the mid-19th century 'Classic Cottage' type), augmented with ells and wings, and complimented with a closely located but detached barn, reproduce the characteristics of farmsteads within the rural district in the middle of the 19th century, when it reached its greatest economic prosperity and largest developmental extent. Lawrence Rathbun's interest in developing the site as a tree farm was unique to the region, but his new house reflected the traditions of the district in both styling and complex layout, a fitting coda to the architectural trends of the region.

Unlike "high-style" structures based on published examples of master works, each of the farmsteads in the Rural District evolved through the interaction of personal needs, available resources, and shared values; each individual unit or component and its surrounding landscape is an interdependent architectural element essential to understanding the attitudes, technologies, skills, perceptions, values, achievements and failures of the people who built, maintained, and adapted the buildings over a period of more than two hundred years, spanning the most fundamental change in American agricultural and social history.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

15

From the earliest settlement to the mid-20th century, there is a strong sense of continuity in building traditions by those who worked the land and viewed the land as integral to their lifestyle. This suggests that the way the cultural landscape is perceived may determine the selection of vernacular architectural expression and building types -- i.e., a continuing common response represents a shared perception of the natural and cultural landscape which sets limits to appropriate development.

4. Key Individuals from the Rural District

Three of among perhaps a half dozen Rural District homesteaders made particularly notable contributions both at the local level to their newly incorporated town (Dublin) and, at the state level, to their even newer state, New Hampshire. (Dublin was incorporated in 1768 with Harrisville succeeding in 1870; New Hampshire joined the union in 1788). The three leaders were Amos Emery (HRD 3-A), Reuben Morse (HRD 10-A), and Benjamin Mason (HRD 13-A).

Both Emery and Morse represented Dublin at the state Constitutional Convention in 1782. And while Amos Emery served as a Dublin selectman in 1781 and 1784, Reuben Morse was selectman for 20 annual sessions between the crucial years concerning the founding of Dublin between 1773 and 1807. In addition, Morse was town moderator in 1786.

The contributions of Benjamin Mason were more than just political. He was born in Watertown, Massachusetts in 1717 and died at his homestead in the Rural District in 1801. Like Morse and Emery he was an important town leader who served on several organizations such as school committees, tax evaluation boards, and in 1771 as selectman (as did his son Thaddeus Mason for seven terms between 1789 and 1802). Benjamin Mason worked several days in both 1764 and 1765 to help build a network of Dublin roads (including Venable Road) in lieu of early assessments to build a meeting house. Mason was also a master carpenter who, in Dublin's town histories, is credited with the construction of many of the homes in his neighborhood. At

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page 16

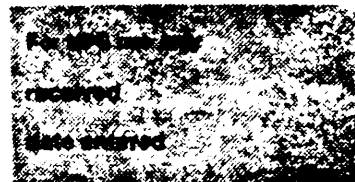
'raisings', it is reported, he 'was distinguished for his agility, fearlessness, and self possession.' There is no way of knowing exactly how many of the homes in the Rural District were designed and constructed by Mason, but if his own homestead is a fair sample of his work, four or five may have also been built by him. Masons great English barn, the only barn of that vintage still standing, may be a measure of his carpentry skills.

With the help of his son, Lt. Thaddeus Mason of the American Revolution, who purchased part of lot HRD 12 cady-corner to his, and with the succession of his son Bela to run his homestead, the Masons produced a farm enterprise which provided a comfortable lifestyle for over two centuries which essentially remains intact to this day. The Masons were progressive in their farming efforts. They were one of the first to sell beef to the Harrisville boarding house. They set up a brick yard down the hill from their farm fields. They were one of the major wool producers in the district. During the influx of summer visitors to the region in the late 19th century, they added a large wing on to the farmhouse to most likely accomodate summer boarders. Thaddeus Mason became partners with his cousin Amos E. Perry and owned a wooden box mill, later a clothes pin factory, on Goose Brook in the village.

Other residents such as George Wood (HRD 4) and Larry Rathbun (HRD 15) influenced town politics and state agencies while residing in the Rural District. (Wood was selectman of Harrisville in 1870; Rathbun was chief forester for the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests in the early 20th century). Politically, socially, and economically, these residents of the Harrisville Rural District played key roles in shaping the community in which they lived.

5. Research

A combination of field and documentary data is important in determining the economic and environmental variables which affected land use in the area. The interplay of cultural and environmental variables in determining settlement patterns in New England is an unexplored research problem. The expanses of land, trees, walls, and original roads in the Harrisville Rural District are important for answering these questions.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page 17

All of the district's farms share certain environmental parameters such as soil type, drainage, and topography that are desirable constants for biological and ecological studies. There has been no extensive tree-planting or commercial lumbering activities since natural reforestation began in the 19th century, indicating that the integrity of the area, evaluated with regard to the ability of these studies to yield productive results, is very high. Written records are available relating both to the individual farmsteads and to the Harrisville mills, providing the necessary historic documentation to correlate with the field studies. Surveys have identified archaeological deposits which should provide the material culture data base necessary to investigate variations in wealth and status through time.

Richard C. Waldbauer spoke of the research potential of the Harrisville Rural District at the 1985 annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology:

"The preservation of Harrisville is a rare effort which recognizes the interdependence of people in a rural community. It shows that the roles of farmers were fundamentally interactive. Over time the nature of those interactions changed, and the preservation of a laboratory in which to study those changes is critical. The archaeological analysis of land-use patterns may be the only way in which the different kinds of information about rural life can be gathered together to interpret community history. It is only through an understanding of how farm families transformed the landscape by agricultural strategies that documentary and oral history evidence on production and social relations can be placed in context."

The application of non-traditional archaeological techniques to study land use and reforestation of abandoned fields will further enhance understanding of the district's hill farms.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

18

These non-traditional methods are being developed by, among others, Steve Hamburg (1984) and include the retrieving of information from analysis of soil, stone walls and other near-ground structures, and living trees. Hamburg's methods can determine the type of agricultural land use which took place on subsequently abandoned, now reforested, land. Because cattle tend to eat hardwood seedlings and leave conifer seedlings, ex-pastures and ex-fields can be identified through the age, type and distribution of trees. Sample corings from trees, their shape and branching habits, and species distribution help illuminate and date the abandonment process so prevalent in the Rural District. Soil pits show plow layers which can indicate intensity and method of previous cultivation. Standard Soil Conservation Service formulas can be worked backward to indicate the number of years a field was open by the amount of eroded soil which collects beside stone walls. Despite reforestation, the chemical analysis of soils remains constant, an indication of soil fertility levels.

Hamburg has called the Harrisville Rural District "one of the most intact hill farm areas I have seen" (Hamburg, July 30, 1983).

"There are only three comparable research areas in New England: Hopkins Forest, Williamstown, MA; Harvard Forest, Petersham, MA; and the Bald Mountain Community, Campton, NH. From what is known at this time, I have no hesitation in saying that the Harrisville Rural District, of any of the New England sites, has the greatest potential to further our understanding of resource-economic and social-interconnectedness during the past two hundred years."

Traditional archaeological techniques, using retrievable material culture, can provide information critical to answering questions relating to social complexity, land use and building traditions. Assistant Professor of Anthropology of Dartmouth College, Barbara McMillan, in her 1982 report to the New Hampshire Department of Resources and Economic Development,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

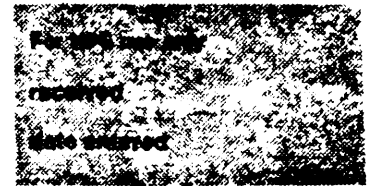
19

outlined key research areas which can be addressed through archaeology in the Harrisville Rural District:

It is essential in interpreting economic and social processes of community development to understand variations in wealth and status through time. Is there variation among farms due to diversity of activities (occupations) carried out by any one farm? Does variation in wealth increase among the farmers as the woolen-mill complex and sheep-raising develops between 1830 and 1860? Or is there greater egalitarianism among the farmers as more benefit from the rise of the local mills, even as the mill-owners achieve higher status? Does the supposed decline in farming after 1870 or so mean reduction in wealth or status, or did substitute occupations such as wood products and maple sugar (Gates, 1978) cause no decline in well-being? These kinds of questions can be evaluated by archaeological excavations: identifications of ratios of fine ceramics, glassware, etc. versus utilitarian artifacts and the variations in size and complexity of farmsteads. This kind of information is simply not detailed in documents.

Studies done in other portions of New England show that even though gridded range and lot systems favored decentralized land holdings, subsequent land subdivisions show that "economics was a matter of kinship". As families in the Rural District buy adjacent tracts to increase lot size and pass land on to sons and daughters, familiar structure played a key role in determining land transactions. How long did this pattern occur in the Harrisville Rural District? When did it cease? Why do certain lots show leasing and tenant arrangements? As taxes increase did farm activity likewise increase?

The full range of farming activity in the Harrisville Rural District is as yet unknown, in spite of documentary records. The spatial requirements for family living and farming activities is unexplored. The excavation of farmsteads can illustrate the diversity and spatial arrangement of these activities and indicate shifts in the size of living space. Ethnobotanical and zoological information dealing with variations of wild versus domestic items and specie variations have yet to be studied.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

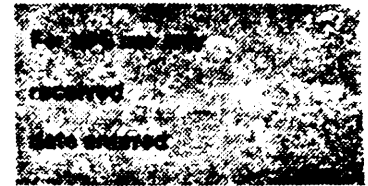
Item number

8

Page 20

Archaeological material and data recoverable in the Harrisville Rural District is thus an indispensable component of the district's extensive, recognized research potential. The volume and integrity of raw data combined with the large amount of pertinent documentary material available show high potential for answering research questions on the siting of houses within the land, farm layout, land use, variations of economic status, cultural and environmental self-sufficiency or interdependency, markets, cottage and mill industry and their effects on their surrounds. These data are important in understanding the evolving social and economic status of the hill farms and their role in the development of the Harrisville area, contributing significantly to the broader questions of the development and decline of the mill industry in this region. Although historic farmsteads which existed in a similar relationship to the village are located to the east, west, and north of Harrisville, their scattered positions on agriculturally less desirable lands (for reasons of soil and/or topography) limits their research potential and contributions in understanding these broader questions.

Recent historical research by Jaffee (1982) and Dublin (1979) have focused on the movement of migrants from upland farms and the impact of industry in attracting workers from upland farms during the industrial revolution. Barron (1984) has taken another perspective, looking at the reasons some upland farmers "stayed behind". All three focused on two models: "outwork", where work from the factory came piecemeal to members of farm families, and "factory production" of the Waltham-Lowell pattern, which attracted migrants from considerable distances. At the Monadnock Historical Workshop in June, 1986, these scholars, together with others, suggested Harrisville to be a third model, and probably the most common of all in the pre-Civil War period. The Harrisville model is one of small scale and local mills employing laborers from farm families in their own communities. The interdependence of products between mills and farms, and the introduction of cash into the farm economy, would have had a positive effect on the countryside.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

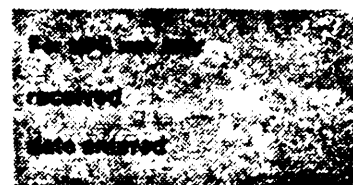
Page 21

To understand the significance of this model for the Rural District, it is necessary to refer to the listing of Harrisville village as a National Historic Landmark (1977). In the nomination, reputable scholars describe Harrisville village as "the only industrial community in America that still survives in its original form", "an elegant reminder of the industrial villages in pre-Civil War New England", and as the sole example of its type which survives virtually intact.

The Monadnock Highlands were an important industrial incubator for the state and nation, and it has maintained its historical tradition of industrial activity uninterrupted to the present. The three closest analogues for Harrisville are in West Peterborough, at Ashuelot Village, and in South Keene. These were brick mill developments with mills and residential housing, but none have survived intact. They have been subject to infill, change of use, and considerable loss of integrity. While some parts are recognizable, and perhaps National Register eligible, the whole has been lost.

Other mill communities were either of a different type from the beginning, or became small urban/town industrial centers (e.g., Warner, Hillsborough Center, Antrim, Bennington, and Peterborough). Villages or hamlets which might have once paralleled Harrisville's development (e.g. Davisville) have lost all but an archaeological record of their industry. This is true throughout New England.

Each of these industrial areas undoubtedly had agrarian support communities, but if any of these can be found to have the integrity of Harrisville's Rural District they will be of considerably less value without the appropriate industrial complement. Most communities can be found to have some farms and scenic open vistas of farmscapes, but not necessarily an area that documents so fully the history of upland farms. One study area is known (Bald Mountain) but it is far removed from any major industrial development. Other hill farm communities are known to exist in the White Mountains as potential archaeological districts, but these are without the industrial component and richness of interdisciplinary research potential. Their value as a visual means of communication is less, for the landscapes are no longer active and extant farmsteads for comparisons are absent.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page 22

We are left then with a unique industrial village and a unique complementary upland farm district. Now that recent research on industrialization has noted that the process cannot be understood without researching its rural base and continuing connections, meaningful research questions can begin to be formulated. Harrisville will be an important part of that process.

New primary sources, an account book of Elias Joslin 1841-4, and Abner Sanger's Diary 1791-4, will provide new insights into family life and social/economic ties in the Rural District. Abner Sanger had close ties with all the early farmers in the district and Twitchell's Mills. Elias Joslin, whose blacksmith shop sat just east of the Rural District, did business with all of his neighbors.

6. Cultural Landscape

As a cultural landscape, the Harrisville Rural District is a remarkable example of early town planning, settlement patterns and agricultural development and decline in the New Hampshire highlands. The Rural District retains the tangible reminders of 200 years of cultural adaptation on the land and utilization of its resources - its topography, soil and forest cover. The original farmsteads and their surrounding fields, forests, stone walls, and roads comprise a cultural landscape which was active throughout the late 18th and 19th centuries, which as been preserved into the 20th century by secondary forest growth - the result of a declining agrarian economy in the area - combined with a modest continuation of farming. It is this physical evidence of the 19th century landscape, little modified and maintained by 20th century farming residents, that allows a visual understanding of the adaptations made by 19th century farmers and the slow process of change.

Harrisville, originally part of Dublin until 1870, was surveyed in 1750 and laid out in a series of ten ranges and twenty-two lots. All ranges ran east to west; lot boundaries ran north and south. Of the 220 original lots, sixteen comprise the Harrisville Rural District. Those who came to live in the Rural District bought an entire lot of at least 100 acres, and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page 23

then, under the deed, were required to build a house, clear the land and help with other municipal tasks such as helping to care for the poor. The lots original stone walls and an occasional 'marking tree' stand today as a 215-year-old form of town planning, the predecessor to later practices for laying out counties, townships and individual farm sites in the mid-west and west.

Elements within the Harrisville Rural District reflect the collective physical and aesthetic qualities which characterized settlement of the region. All original farm houses were built at the center of each original lot except where poor soils or topography forced the first settlers to build in the southern half of their lots (Lots HRD 1,5,7,9,11, 13, and 15). This regular, dispersed settlement pattern remains evident today. Later subdivisions of the sixteen original lots within the district resulted in both expanded cultivated acreage for one owner and smaller residential lots. Today, this pattern is retained, with 85% of the acreage owned by a few landholders with smaller residential lots (the remaining 15%) scattered along the existing roads throughout the district in an irregular pattern.

The district is traversed by four paved roads linking the district with the nearby villages of Harrisville, Dublin, Eastview, and Bond's Corner. These village centers were the focus of commerce for the district's farmers, with the Harrisville mills being the major consumer. Eight dirt roads and several abandoned farm roads form the internal network within the district. These road patterns have remained virtually unchanged since the mid-nineteenth century. The lack of additional new roads or major land subdivisions indicates the lack of significant development pressures on the district to date. Stone walls, wildflowers and 200 year old maples and other hardwoods line the roadways throughout the district, maintaining the historic appearance of the road networks. In spring, these maples are tapped for their maple syrup, as they have been since the area's settlement in 1762.

For the Harrisville Rural District, the forest was both a natural element to be cleared for agriculture and a resource to be farmed. The ratio of cultivated lands to woodland changed in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page 24

relation to farmer's responses to social and economic pressures and opportunities. As the mills grew, peaked and declined, the ratio of cleared land to woodlands changed. As the cultural landscape of New England was 'fossilized' in the late 19th century, abandoned fields and farmsteads were left to natural reforestation until housing pressures of the post World War II era led to the reclaiming of these farmsteads and their reuse as single family house lots. The expanse of secondary forest growth which currently exists in the Harrisville Rural District consists of stands of beech, birch, maple, ash and some oak and pine. The remains of settlement and land use patterns (i.e. stone walls, field patterns, building foundations and old roads) remain intact beneath the forest cover, readily discernable to even the casual observer.

Buildings in the district reflect the prosperity of the early to mid nineteenth century. Later additions, larger barns and added porches or bigger windows indicate the resident's concern for stylistic trends in architecture, and investments in new types of agriculture. Remnants of grazing fields and sheep sheds next to later cow barns illustrate the mid-nineteenth century prosperity of the region, and adaptation of farm buildings to meet new market demands. Large, professionally designed summer residences set amidst hayfields and woodlots along Old Harrisville Road are testimony to the influence of summer visitors to the area in the late 19th century. Small farm complexes built in the early 20th century, and added garages and machine sheds reflect the smaller scale of agricultural activity after 1900, and the adaptation to mechanization on older farms. It is the appreciation for rugged terrain, rocky soils, practical, unassuming dwellings and accompanying outbuildings and the combination of dirt roads, open fields and pastures and predominance of hardwood forest which combine to give the rural district a rich sense of time and place.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page 25

Conclusions

The houses and sites in the Rural District exemplify the historic evolution of hill country farm lands. They show a remarkable homogeneity in their evolution. The district underwent gradual development, disturbed by no unusual or singular historical event. The architecture shows the changes that have taken place to the still-existing farms over two centuries. The archaeological sites and forested farm lands offer an opportunity for investigation and research into the nature of hill farms in the Monadnock Highlands and their functional evolution through time. The Rural District is unique for the areas immediately surrounding Harrisville village for the extent of arable farm lands within its boundaries. Preservation of this area is important not only for its individual distinction and its association with the Landmark industrial village, but for its similarity to patterns of land use history in western and northern New England which are being lost to commercial and residential development.

The Harrisville Rural District is a nineteenth century landscape which reflects an earlier eighteenth century town plan. The district is comprised of a rare combination of standing farmsteads, archaeological farmstead remains and fossilized field systems which illustrate land use patterns in the district and which continues to be preserved in an isolated setting. Its internal consistency, integrity, and its unique potential for interdisciplinary research on questions of national importance give it ample significance to the National Register of Historic Places. It is singularly significant as compared to other known potential rural districts in New Hampshire because of its close physical proximity and inextricably linked cultural and social history to the Harrisville mill village, a recognized National Historic Landmark and a rare survivor of mid-nineteenth century industrial villages. The Harrisville Rural District, therefore, can illustrate and explicate the origins and development of the Harrisville landmark industrial community.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections BIBLIOGRAPHY--Harrisville Rural District

1. Primary Sources

A. Public Documents.

Adams, George R. Harrisville Historic District:
National Landmark Designation. National Register
of Historic Places. Washington, D.C.: Department
of the Interior. 1977.

Bolian, Charles E. and Kenyon, Victoria B. An
Archaeological Assessment of the
Dublin-Harrisville Route 101 Bypass, X-161Y.
Durham, N.H.: Archaeological Research Services,
University of New Hampshire, N.D.

Chesley, W. D. et al. Historical and Archaeological
Assessment of Properties Located in the Proposed
Extension of the Historic Harrisville District.
Durham, N.H.: Archaeological Research Services,
University of New Hampshire, N.D.

Department of Interior, U.S. Determination of
Eligibility: Harrisville Rural District.
Washington, D.C.: National Register of Historic
Places, 1982.

McMillan, Barbara. Harrisville Rural District
Consulting Report to the New Hampshire State
Historic Preservation Officer. Concord, N.H.:
1982.

Pinello, Martha. Re-evaluation of the Harrisville
Rural District. Concord, N.H.: New Hampshire
Department of Public Works & Highways, 1983.

B. Books, Speeches, Articles, Journals, Tapes.

Cadot, Meade. Willard Richardson's Tape: An Oral
History of Life in East Harrisville, 1900-1942.
Hancock, N.H.: Harris Center for Conservation
Education, 1982

Howe, Lois Lilley. Records. Cambridge, Mass.:
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, N.D.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet HRD Bibliography Item number Nine Page 9.2

Joslin, Elias. Account Book. Harrisville, N.H.: John J. Colony, Jr., 1839

Letters, Memorabilia. Harrisville, N.H.: Historic Harrisville, Inc., N.D.

Sanger, Abner. Diary, 1791-1794. Keene, N.H.: Unpublished manuscript (Edited by Lois Stabler), 1980.

C. Records & Proceedings.

Census, U.S., 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census, N.D.

Probate Court Records, Cheshire County, N.H. Keene, N.H.: N.D.

Registry of Deedes, Cheshire County, N.H. Keene, N.H.: N.D.

D. Maps & Atlases.

Department of Agriculture, U.S./University of New Hampshire. Soil Survey, Series 1937, No 23. Washington, D.C.: N.D.

Department of the Interior, U.S./State of New Hampshire Highway Department. New Hampshire Monadnock Quadrangle AMS 6569 1-Series V712. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Geological Survey, 1949

Fisk, Thomas. Town of Dublin. (1853) Dublin, N.H.: 1906

House, William. Property Maps, Harrisville, N.H. Harrisville Planning Board, Harrisville, N.H.: N.D.

Hurd, D.H. & Co. Hurd's Town & City Atlas of the State of New Hampshire. (1892) Boston, Mass.: D. H. Hurd, & Co., 1892

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received _____
date entered _____

Continuation sheet HRD Bibliography Item number Nine Page 9.3

Rockwood, C.H. Atlas of Cheshire County, New
Hampshire. (1877) New York, N.Y.: Comstock &
Cline, 1877, reprinted, 1982

Cheshire County, New Hampshire. (1858) Philadelphia,
Penn.: Smith & Morely, 1858, Republished Old
Maps, Westchesterfield, N.H., 1981.

D. Photographs.

Collection, Historic Harrisville, Inc.. Harrisville,
N.H.: N.D.

II. Secondary Sources.

A. Public Documents.

Farmsteads and Market Towns: A Handbook For Preserving
the Cultural Landscape. Albany, N.Y.:
Preservation League of New York State, 1982.

Melnick, Robert Z. Cultural Landscapes: Rural Historic
Districts in the National Park Service.
Washington, D.C.: Park Historic Architecture
Division, National Park Service, 1984.

Tishler, William H. The Role of Historic Preservation
in Tomorrow's Rural Landscape. (In New Directions
in Rural Preservation) Washington, D.C.:
Department of Interior, Heritage Conservation and
Recreation Services Publication No. 45, 1980

Stipe, Robert E., editor. New Directions in Rural
Preservation. Washington, D.C.; U.S. Printing
Office, 1980.

Watson, Elizabeth, A. The Development of Rural
Conservation Programs: A Case Study of Loudon
County, Virginia. Washington, D.C.: Information
Sheet No 29, Preservation Press, 1981

Use and Protection of Privately Held Natural Lands.
Philadelphia, Penn.: The Natural Lands Trust,
Inc., 1982.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

HRD Bibliography

Item number Nine

Page 9.4

B. Books, Speeches, Articles, Journals.

Armstrong, John B. Factory Under the ELMs: A History of Harrisville, New Hampshire, 1774-1969. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1969; reprinted Museum of American Textile History, North Andover, Mass., 1985.

Bailyn, Bernard. The New England Merchants in the Seventeenth Century. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1955

Baker, Andrew H. Farmers' Adaptation to Markets in Early Nineteenth-Century Massachusetts. Dublin, N.H.: The Dublin Seminar, 1986.

Barron, Hal S. Those Who Stayed Behind. Rural Society in Nineteenth-century New England. New York, N.Y.: Cambridge University Press, 1984.

Benes, Peter, editor. New England Historical Archaeology. Boston, Mass.: Boston University, 1977.

Berry, Wendell. The Unsettling of American Culture & Agriculture. New York, N.Y.: Avon Books (Hearst Publishing Corp.), 1977.

Chamberlain, Allen. The Annals of the Grand Monadnock. Concord, N.H.: Society for the Protection of N.H. Forest, 1968.

Chase, Francis, editor. Gathered Sketches from the Early History of New Hampshire & Vermont. (1856). Somersworth, N.H.: New Hampshire Publishing Company, 1970.

Chase-Harrell, Pauline. Agricultural Routines & Daily Life. Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife. Dublin, N.H.: "The Farm" seminar, 1986.

Cohen, Marcie. The Journals of Joshue Whitman of Turner, Me. Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife. Dublin, N.H.: "The Farm" seminar, 1986.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

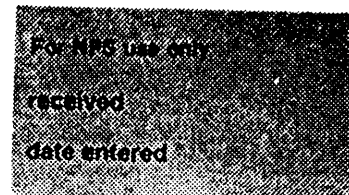
For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet HRD Bibloigraphy Item number Nine Page 9.5

- Cronon, William. Changes in the Land. Indian, Colonists, and the Ecology of New England. New York, N.Y.: Hill and Wang (Farrar, Strauss & Giroux), 1983.
- Deetz, James. In Small Things Forgotten. The archaeology of Early American Life. Garden City, N.Y.: Anchor Press/Doubleday, 1977.
- Dublin, Thomas. Women at Work: The Transformation of Work and Community in Lowell, Massachusetts, 1826-1860. New York, N.Y.: Columbia University Press, 1979.
- Earle, Alice Morse. Customs and Fashions in Old New England. Rutland, Ver.: Charles E. Tuttle Company, Inc., 1973. Home Life in Colonial Days. Stockbridge, Mass.: The Berkshire Traveller Press, 1974.
- Easterlin, Richard A. Population Change and Settlement in the Northern United States: The Journal of Economic History XXXVI: 45-75, 1976.
- Gates, Paul W. Two Hundred Years of Farming in Gilsum. Gilsum, N.H.: Historical New Hampshire, XXXVI: 45-75, 1978.
- Hamburg, Steven Peter. Organic Matter and Nitrogen Accumulation During 70 Years of Old-Field Succession in Central New Hampshire. Dissertation, Yale University for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, 1984.
- Hammond, Charles A. Agricultural Practices on the County Seat, 1650-1850. Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife. Dublin, N.H.: "The Farm" seminar, 1986.
- Hill, Ralph Nading. Yankee Kingdom: Vermont & New Hampshire. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1960.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet HRD Bibliography Item number Nine Page 9.6

Hubka, Thomas C. Big House, Little House, Back House, Barn; the Connected Farm Buildings of New England. Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1984. The Connected Farm Buildings of Northern New England. Concord, N.H.: Historical New Hampshire, Vol. 32, NO 3, 1977, pp 87-115.

Hurd, Hamilton, D. History of Cheshire & Sullivan Counties, New Hampshire. Philadelphia, Penn.: J. W. Lewis & Co., 1886.

Jaffee, David P. The People of Wachusett: Town Founding and Village Culture in New England, 1630-1764. Dissertation, Harvard University for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, 1982.

Jorgensen, Neil. A Guide to New England's Landscape. Chester, Conn.: The Globe Pequot Press, 1977.

Kahn, Robert, project director. Tri-state Region Fuelwood Resources. Environmental Studies. Antioch/New England Graduate School, Keene, N.H., 1980.

Leonard, Levi, and Josiah Seward. The History of Dublin, New Hampshire. Cambridge, Mass.: University Press, 1920.

Morison, Elizebeth Forbes and Elting E. New Hampshire. New York, N.Y.: W.W. Norton & Co., 1976.

Morison, George Abbott. The Town History of Peterborough. Peterborough, N.H.: John H. Smith, 1956; reprinted by William Bauhan, Dublin, N.H. 1982.

New Hampshire Farms for Summer Homes. Concord, N.H.: New Hampshire Board of Agriculture, 1908.

Reinhard, Elizabeth W. Lois Lilley Howe 1864-1964. Cambridge, Mass.: Proceedings, Cambridge Historical Society, Vol. 43, 1980.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

HRD Bibliography

Item number Nine

Page 9.7

Russell, Howard S. A Long, Deep Furrow: Three
Centuries of Farming in New England. Hanover,
N.H.: University Press of New England, 1976.

Sylenki, Alan T. Use of Space on Eighteenth-Century
Massachusetts Farmstead Sites. Dublin Seminar for
New England Folklife. Dublin, N.H.: "The Farm"
seminar, 1986.

Taylor, Paul S., and Anne Loftis. The Legacy of the
Nineteenth Century New England Farmer: The New
England Quarterly (June): 243-254, 1981.

Waldbauer, Richard C. Material Culture and
Agricultural History Studies in New Hampshire.
Boston, Mass.: Annual Meeting, Society for
Historical Archaeology, 1985.

C. Other.

Transcribed Proceedings, the Monadnock Historical
Workshop. Harrisville, N.H.: Historic
Harrisville, Inc., 1986.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Geographical Data

Item number 10

Page

I) 18-735950-4756875

J) 18-736050-4757000

K) 18-736050-4757300

L) 18-737150-4757200

M) 18-7375254757550

N) 18-738100-4757100

O) 18-738300-4757200

P) 18-738625-4756950

Q) 18-738825-4757175

R) 18-739250-4756725

S) 18-739450-4756725

T) 18-739450-4757675

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

An Addendum:

The Harrisville Rural District
Architecture & Archeology

The Harrisville Rural District
Research Project

The Harrisville Rural District's Architecture & Archaeology

The five extant early farmsteads with standing structures in the Harrisville Rural District appear to replicate, in the New Hampshire highlands of the 18th and 19th centuries, the same process of Americanization for the traditional, medieval European heritage that Abbot L. Cummings described for the 17th-century Massachusetts Bay Colony in The Framed Houses of Massachusetts Bay: 1625-1725.

The five farm units share proximity; a common geography, ecology, and topography; an inter-related history, development period, and thematic/personal associations; a unified mutualistic economy; and a building tradition incorporating both vernacular and fashionable "mass-culture" trends. Most of all, they share a common and consensual community identity--and identification with the National Historic Landmark industrial village of Harrisville--that predates official political hegemony by over a hundred years.

Furthermore, the farm units are now documented by a large, varied, and exponentially-growing data base drawn from oral, written, published, graphic, and three-dimensional sources, which provides the opportunity for cross-referencing, comparing, contrasting, and modeling by ever-increasing number of different scientific and humanistic disciplines. (See following discussion concerning the Harrisville Rural District Research Project.)

The five farmsteads also offer an opportunity to serve as an intact and ongoing tangible archive of the interaction between tradition and innovation which resulted in attitudinal change and socio-economic adaptations that characterized the transition first of New England, then of American as a whole, from a primarily-agricultural to a predominantly-industrial economy and society.

The commonality of the factors influencing them makes them particularly valuable for testing theories advanced by Henry Glassie, Fred Kniffen, Thomas Hubka, John Stilgoe, et al., regarding architectural diffusion and development as expressed both in vernacular building constructions and landscape planning; the role of the market in affecting farmstead design; and the manifestations--noted by John Stilgoe and Peter Schmitt--of the 20th century "back to nature" movement in a variety of rural trends, including the emergence of suburban farmsteads.

In addition to their historical and archaeological (above and below ground) values, the five farmsteads are important as architectural resources.

Unlike "high-style" structures based on published examples of master works, each of the farmsteads evolved through the interaction of personal needs, available resources, and shared values; each individual unit or component--"big house, little house, back house, barn" and appurtenant sheds, shops, yards, enclosures, fields, pasture, woodlands, lanes, stone walls and fences, along with the erosional characteristics, slope, and exposure of hillsides, the presence or absence of connected building units, and even the influence of near and distant views, are interdependent architectural elements essential to understanding the attitudes, technologies, skills, perceptions, values, achievements and failures of the people who built, maintained, and reorganized and remodeled them over a period of more than two hundred years, spanning the most fundamental change in American agricultural and social history.

In the following pages, please find detailed site drawings and plans, accompanied with brief descriptions, for the five extant farmsteads. In addition, please also find preliminary archaeological layouts of another seven of the original homesteads in the Harrisville Rural District. In form, mass, scale, rhythm, and detail (whether of a field or farmhouse), the five extant farmsteads are essential links in a special continuum with integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and they have the power to evoke a singular sense of integrated pastoral time and place. The archaeological sites mute testimony to the integrity of their history.

1-A. The Abijah Twitchell Homestead, 1771-74, contributing :

The 1771-74 Abijah Twitchell Homestead represents the evolution of the vernacular "hall-and-parlor" arrangement into the standard late 18th-century cape cottage type, with the typical center-chimney/center-entry plan and Georgian symmetry on the facade. Although it was modified in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to be a more comfortable residence for a suburban farm (during the rural district's secondary period of significance), it retains sufficient original features, materials, structural elements and plan features for its original appearance to be easily inferred.

The treatment of the front entrance and windows is symptomatic: although the openings were enlarged to give the buildings a more modern appearance (the exterior manifestation, in the 20th century, of the same impulse which Victorianized the Morse Homestead dwelling in the 19th-century), the symmetry of the original fenestration rhythm was retained. The entrance design, a paneled door flanked by half-height sidelights, may be a Federal-era "improvement" or a 20th-century attempt at "restoration." The other trim (close eaves, fascia, corner boards) appears original, as do some of the clapboards. The chimney is a contemporary replacement in the same location as the original, more massive, stack.

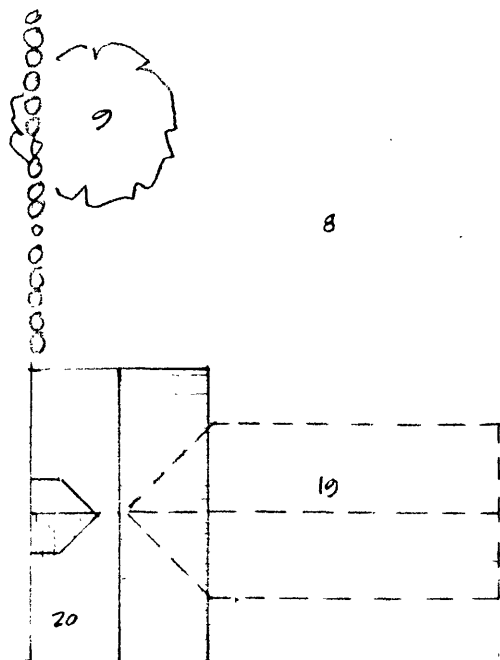
Similarly, expansion of the ell--and the addition of a glazed porch (a characteristic local feature throughout western New Hampshire, during the period 1900-1940)--testify to changing standards for living space, and new opportunities for rest or leisure, though all changes were made with evident respect (when seen in the context of the particular time) for the original building, its characteristic features and materials. Interestingly, the primary dwelling and the rear ell have been the most altered, while the original (or very early) kitchen ell between them is virtually unchanged (except for windows) and retains original finish materials, including a wide horizontal board wainscot.

This farmstead was a dairy operation in the latter part of the 19th century (after the railroad came to Harrisville, and made distant markets feasible for fluid milk as well as for cheese). In fact, the layout of stonewalls--from the first quadrangle around the immediate farm system, to a succession of cleared fields, to the development of an outer pasture system, first for sheep, and then for cows is classic to the District's farm patterns, and farming in New England.

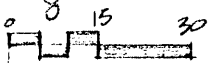
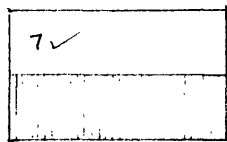
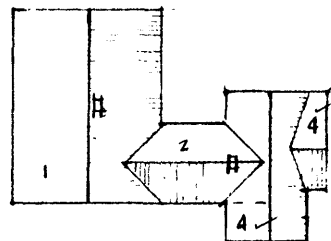
But unlike those farmsteads which Hubka studied, the house and barn were never connected or classicized; architectural changes continued to use the 18th century vernacular elements (clapboards, wood trim, multi-paned windows, etc). Foundations of the 1870's dairy barn remain near the dwelling; and a separate, 19th-century barn with attached sheds is located slightly north of the house, with a work-yard between the house and barn.

The Abijah Twitchell Homestead does demonstrate, as Hubka noted, that despite the popularity of connected architecture (both as new construction, or through relocation and alteration) in 19th-century New England, not all farms--not even all successful farms--chose to adopt the new-fangled connected arrangement; and by the time the Twitchell dwelling was modified, the vogue for connections had already passed. Thus, the homestead represents both the early and late manifestations of farm planning design, and adaptation without the middle "connected" period, raising significant questions about the interaction of tradition and innovation, and the relationship--if any--of individuality and personal preference to productivity on 19th- and early 20th-century New England hill farms.

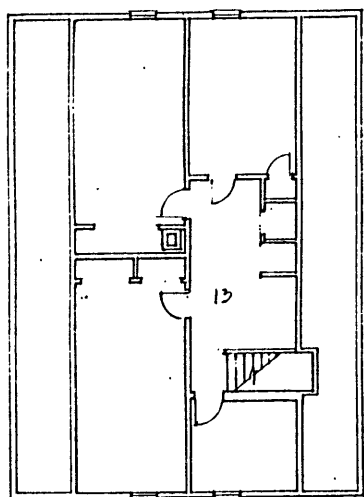
--Site Plan--
1-A. The Abijah Twitchell Homestead



1. Original cape.
2. Kitchen el may be original.
3. Early 20th c. extension of kitchen el, possibly converting earlier existing sheds.
- ✓4. Early 20th c. porch and sunroom.
5. 19th c. dairy barn.
- ✓6. Early 20th c. car barn.
- ✓7. New barn 1980.
8. Fields.
9. Maple trees.
10. Apple trees.

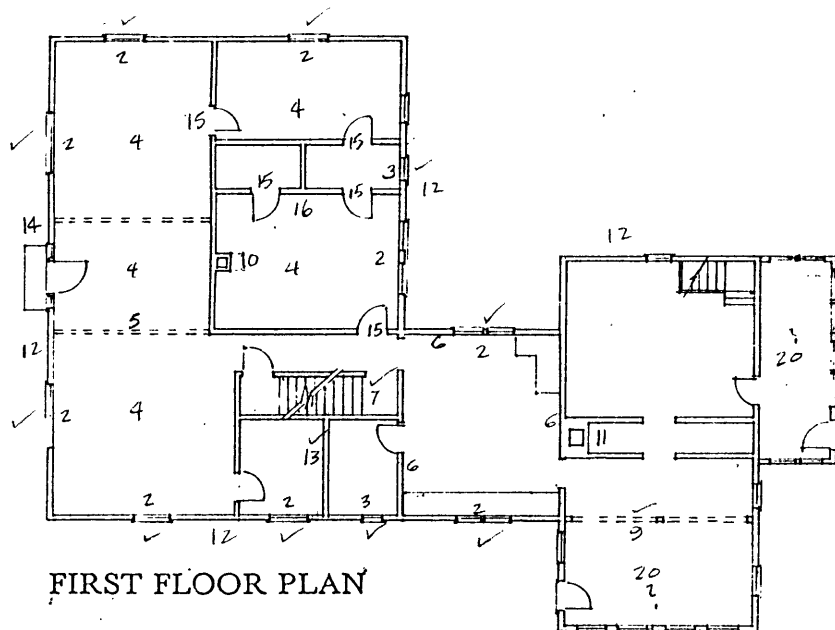


SCALE



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

1. Original window openings and casing unless indicated.
2. Existing window location modified.
3. New window opening.
4. Original wide pine flooring.
5. Beams revealing earlier entrance hall.
6. Original horizontal wide pine boards.
7. New stair location.
8. Early 20th century porch and winter room.
9. Beam to allow extension of room.
- ✓ 10. Central chimney adapted for 19th c. stove.
11. 19th century chimney for stove.
12. Original siding material.
13. New room partition.
14. Granite.
15. Original doors.
16. Late 19th century partitions.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"

2-C. The Aaron Marshall Homestead, 1771, contributing :

The ca. 1860 "connected farmstead complex on the Aaron Marshall Homestead retains its original form, features, and floor plan virtually intact--both on the exterior and with only minor changes in the interior as well.

Recent architectural investigation has revealed that the barn is a 1975 restoration of the original barn, and was not added in the 1940's as the nomination states. This restoration represents continuity of use and is of evolutionary significance. Also, the barn unit nearest the house, and its connecting ell roof over an open shed is original.

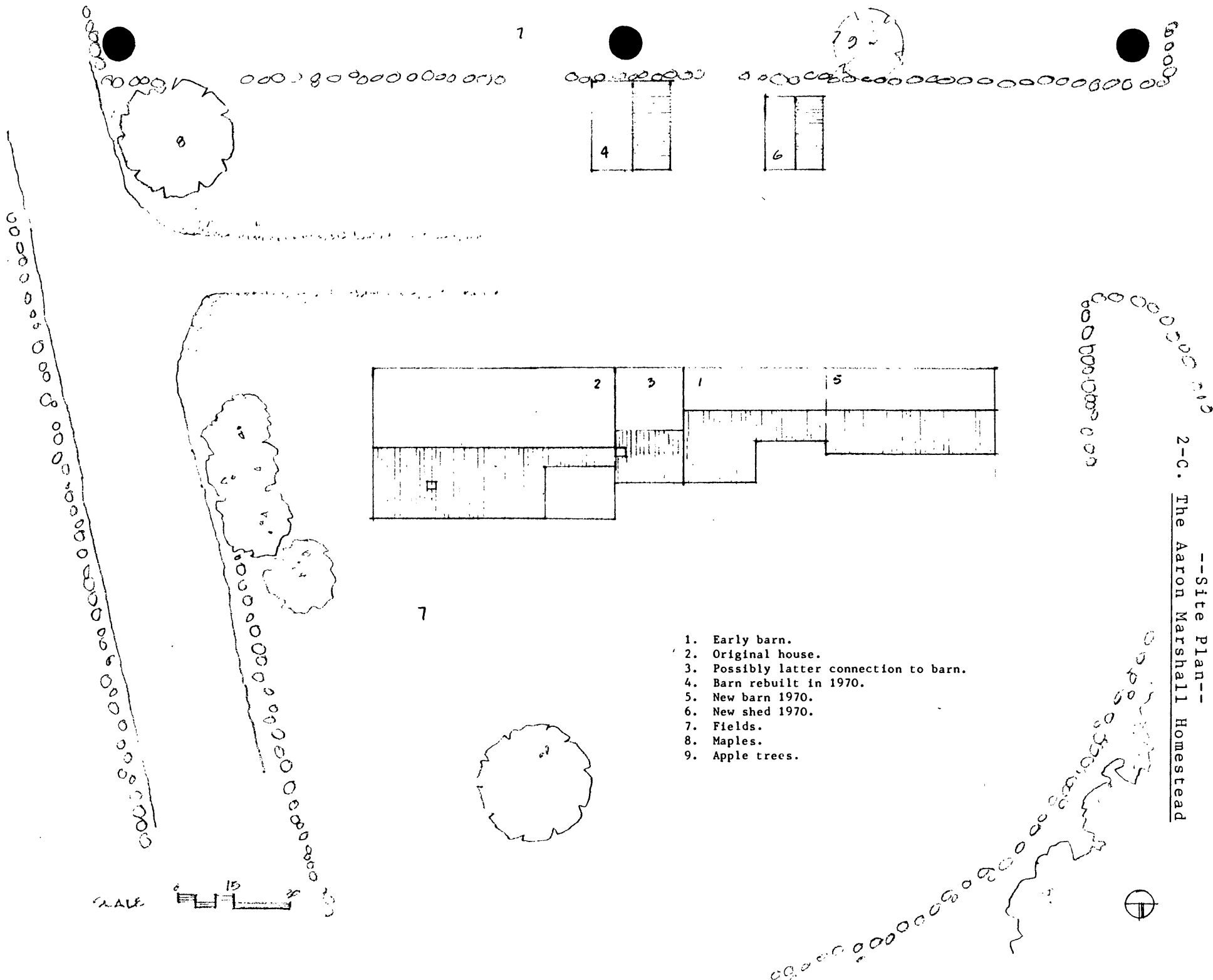
The dwelling (almost identical to the contemporaneous houses along Peanut Row in the National Landmark village) illustrates the popularity and adaptability of the Greek Revival sidehall house type in New England, both in urban and rural settings: truly the multi-purpose house plan of the mid-19th century. Stylistically, the design of this house represents the subordination of vernacular preference to current popular tastes, and--applying the arguments of Henry Glassie--an emphasis on the individual rather than the community. It also represents the speed and thoroughness with which technological innovation in house design was accepted, even in isolated rural areas during the mid-19th century.

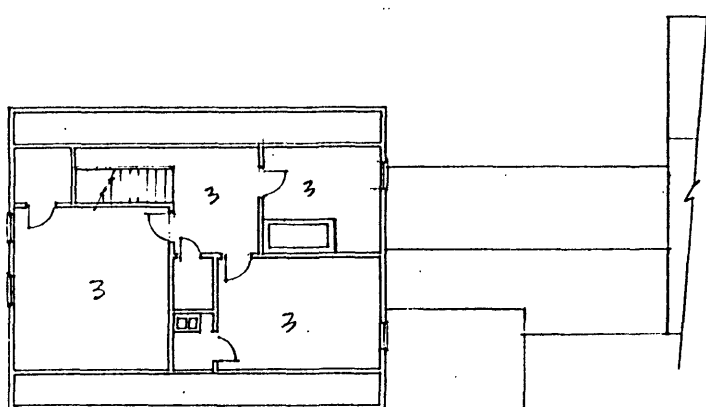
The use of recently-invented wood or coal stoves eliminated the need for space-consuming, massive fireplaces and chimneys, making room arrangements more flexible, and more closets and storage space possible.

The progression of the "connected farmstead" arrangement here (so pervasive that it continued to influence the 20th century restoration), conforms to the theories of John Stilgoe and Thomas Hubka regarding deliberate efforts by "progressive farmers" in 19th-century New England to develop a dwelling/barn composition that was unified in design, functional, adaptable, attractive and modern.

--Site Plan--
2-C. The Aaron Marshall Homestead

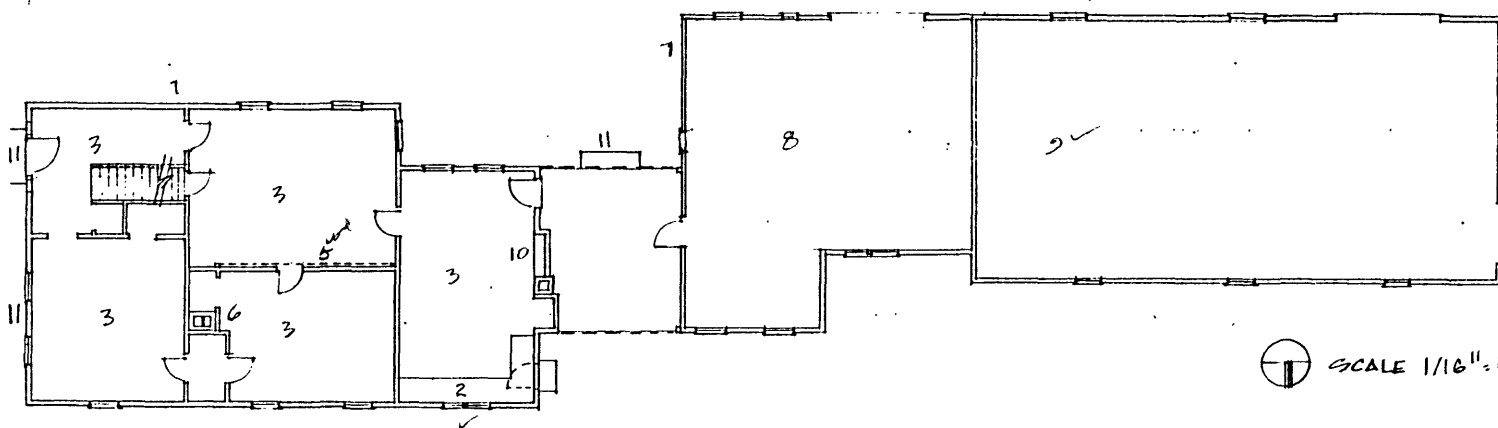
1. Early barn.
2. Original house.
3. Possibly latter connection to barn.
4. Barn rebuilt in 1970.
5. New barn 1970.
6. New shed 1970.
7. Fields.
8. Maples.
9. Apple trees.





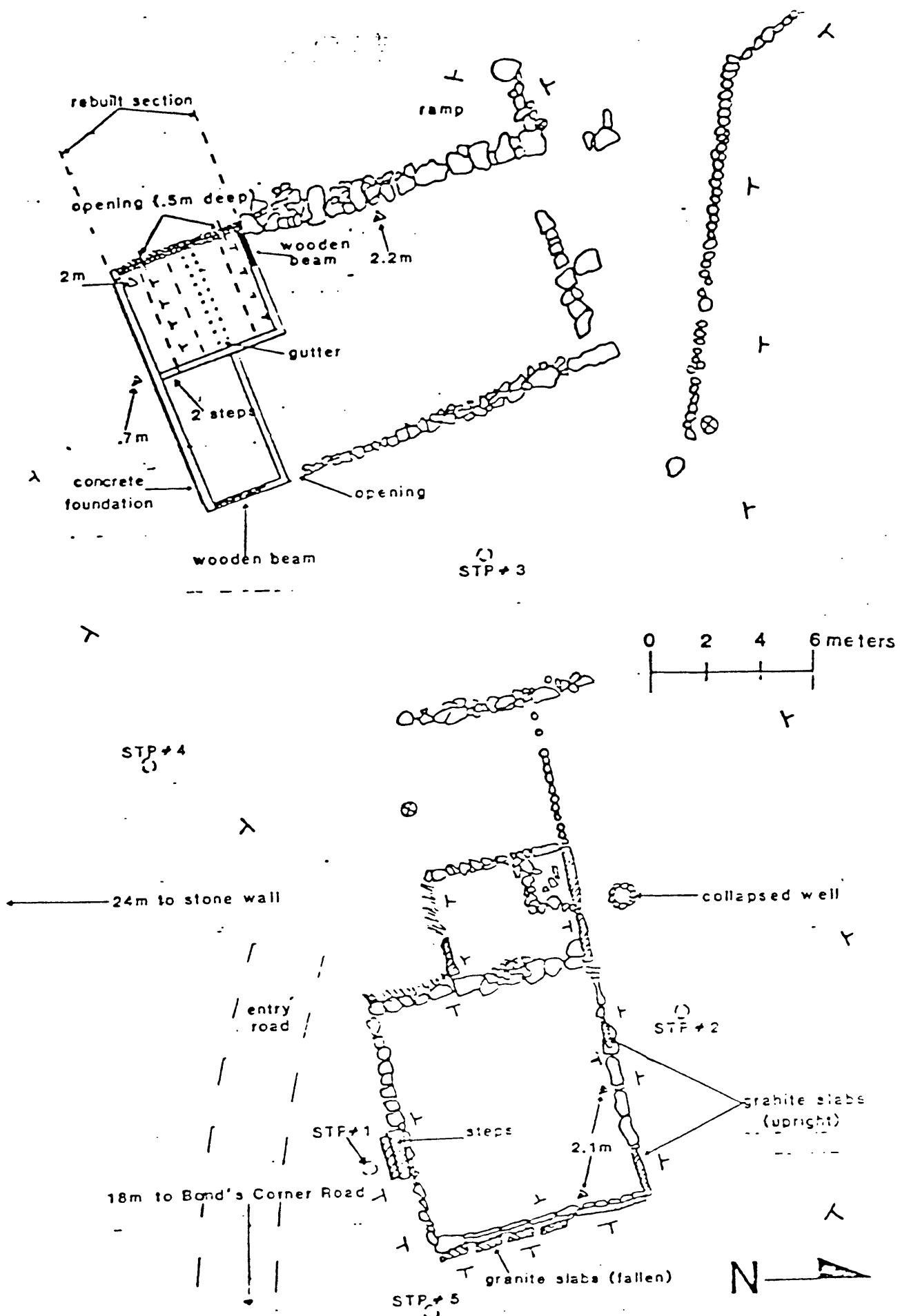
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

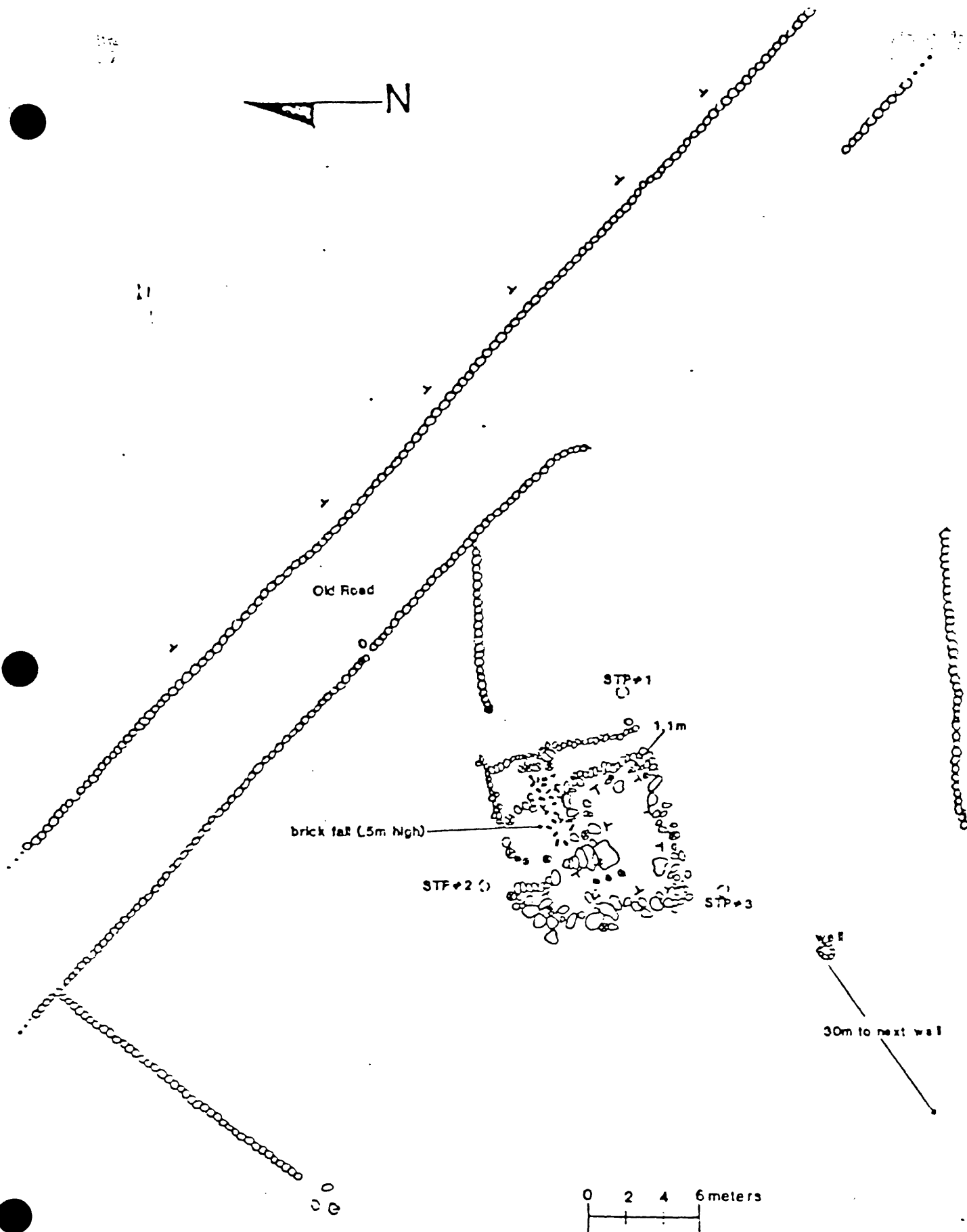
1. Original window openings and casings unless indicated.
2. Existing window location modified.
3. Original wide pine flooring.
4. Original doors and hardware unless noted.
5. Wall partition removed late 19th century, replaced in 1970.
6. Chimneys for 19th century heating by stoves.
7. Original siding material.
8. Very early barn, post & beam and pegged.
9. New barn 1970.
10. Original glass cupboard and drawers.
11. Granite steps or granite faced foundation.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"





(Chesley et al. 1981) HRD 2-B EBENEZER COBB HOMESTEAD
(NH 42-34)

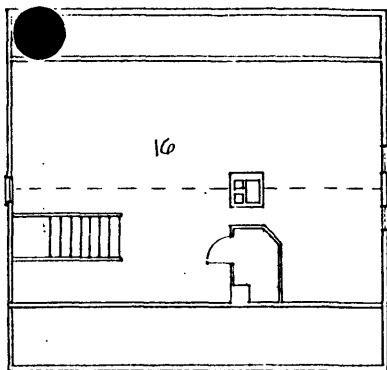
3-A. The Amos Emery Homestead, 1780, contributing :

The 1780 Amos Emery Homestead includes a dwelling that, Janus-faced, is a vernacular continuation of the medieval "half-house" plan, and an anticipation of the Greek Revival sidehall form--both of which are combined, with economical use of space and materials, into a Georgian-type center-chimney house type. It is therefore of immense importance as a local example of a national phenomenon--the transformation (of attitudes as well as architecture) from medieval to modern, a process which occurred in this country--as James Deetz has shown--during the last half of the 18th century.

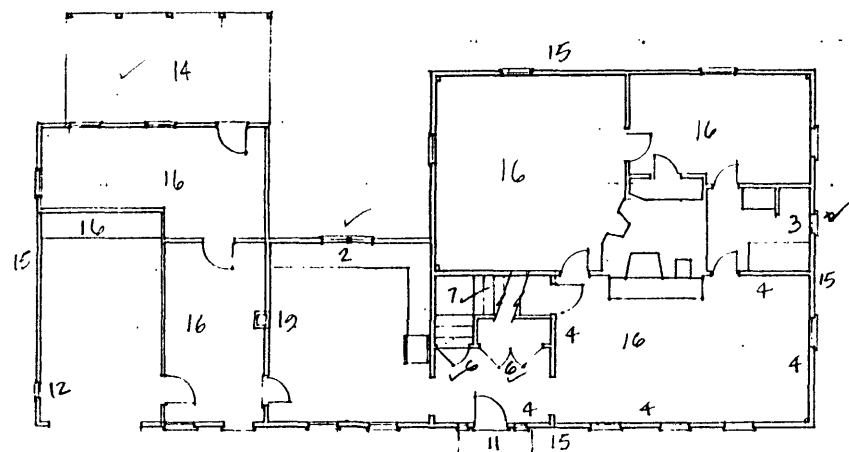
Foundation evidence suggests that the wing linking the house and shed (now a garage) was either a later addition, or was original but expanded frontward later, to align with the facade of the main house--a change which probably occurred in the early 19th century, when dressed granite blocks became widely available locally. The foundation placement and basement plan also demonstrate the local 18th-century practice of only partial excavation of the cellar, leaving a large un-excavated crawl space in order to reduce the amount of digging required. The residence retains integrity of massing, materials, and features: the plastered walls, horizontal wide-board sheathing, flat paneled doors, and wooden trim of the principal first-floor room suggest aspirations to a higher standard of comfort and attractiveness that might be expected for a pioneer dwelling on the hill-farm frontier of the late 18th-century New Hampshire. Subsequent minor finishes of other rooms is not intrusive and could be removed to reveal original material.

The site plan--which exhibits adaptation, with the continuity of use for over 200 years--illustrates the theories of John Stilgoe and Thomas Hubka about the evolution of hill-farm organization, as reflected in building types and placement, from the 18th to the 20th centuries. A fieldstone foundation to the rear of the dwelling is identified by oral tradition as that of the first barn, built of hewn timbers and separated from the house and road by a considerable distance.

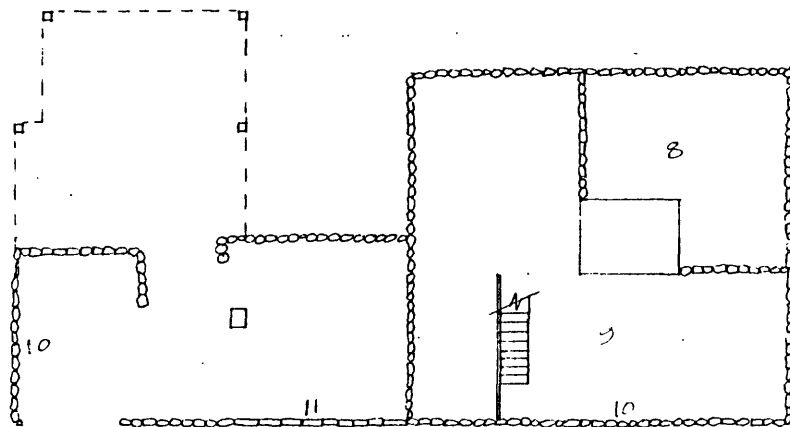
The "new" barn, constructed of sawn lumber fastened with nails, was built in the latter part of the 19th century (during the ownership of the Hazen family which atypically concentrated on maple sugar, butter, cheese and potatoes instead of the sheep popular elsewhere in the Harrisville Rural District), and located between the house and the road. The "new" barn conforms to Hubka's thesis that in the mid-19th century, farmers influenced by the "progressive agriculture" movement reorganized their farmsteads to face "outward" to the road--a change which Hubka, for a variety of reasons, views as a fundamental change in American attitudes toward local, regional and national markets and socio-economic systems.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



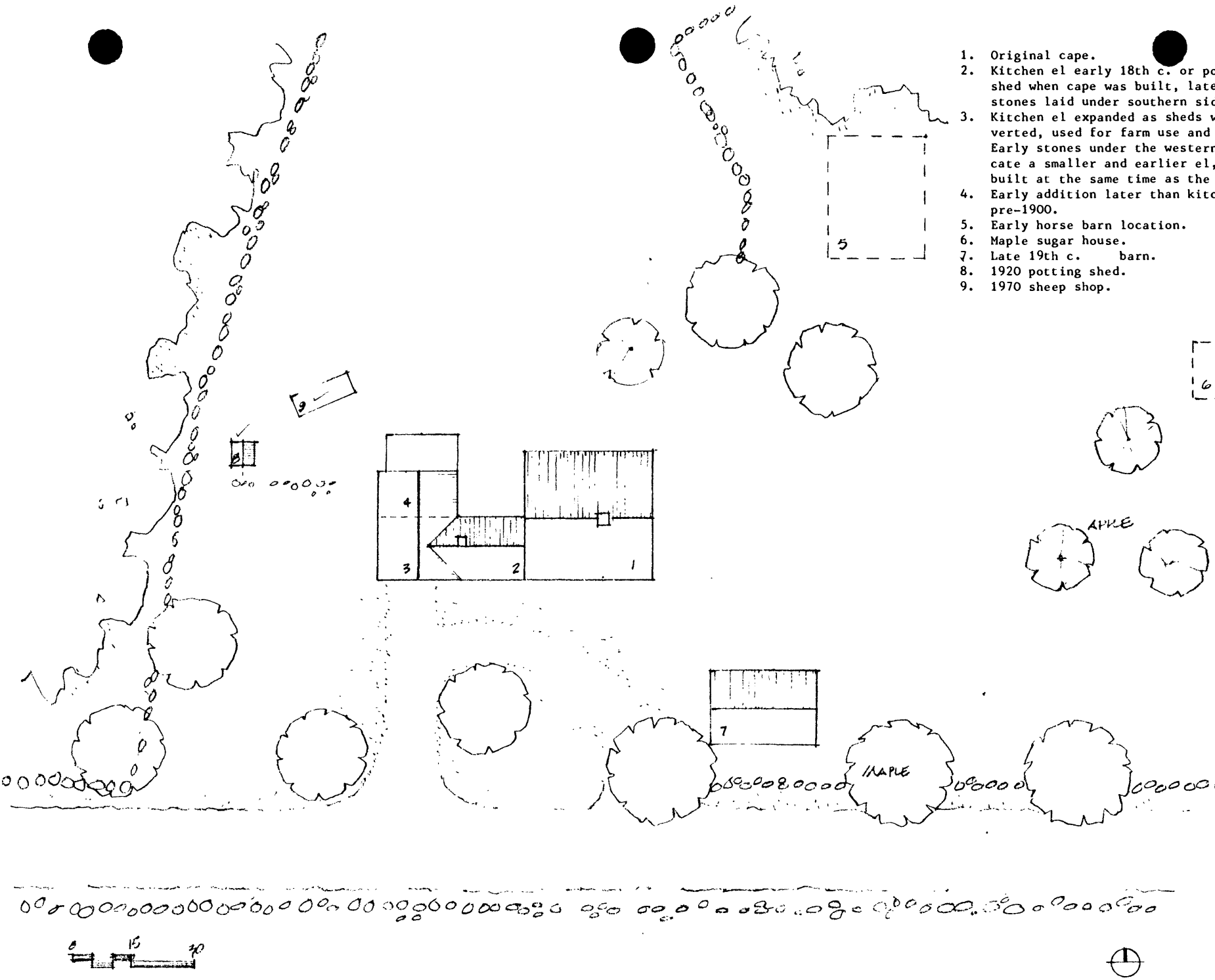
FOUNDATION PLAN

1. Original window openings and casing unless indicated.
2. Existing window location modified in 1960.
3. New window.
4. Original wide pine vertical boards, later plaster removed in 1960.
5. Original flat panel doors unless indicated.
6. New wide pine doors.
7. Steep stair run replaced by winder and closet in same location.
8. Crawl space.
9. Excavated basement.
10. Stone.
11. Granite.
12. Outhouse window.
13. 19th century chimney for stove.
14. 1960 screened porch.
15. Original siding materials.
16. WIDE PINE FLOORS

⊕ SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"

1. Original cape.
2. Kitchen el early 18th c. or possibly a shed when cape was built, later granite stones laid under southern side.
3. Kitchen el expanded as sheds were converted, used for farm use and outhouse. Early stones under the western end indicate a smaller and earlier el, possibly built at the same time as the kitchen.
4. Early addition later than kitchen el, pre-1900.
5. Early horse barn location.
6. Maple sugar house.
7. Late 19th c. barn.
8. 1920 potting shed.
9. 1970 sheep shop.

--Site Plan--
3-A. The Amos Emery Homestead



5-A. The Jonathan Morse Homestead, ca. 1790, contributing :

The ca. 1790 Jonathan Morse Homestead represents the "hall-and-parlor" variant (one room deep) of the 5-bay, 1-and-1/2 story cape dwelling, with the traditional compliment of ells and sheds. Its vernacular origins are apparent in its predictable floor plans and structural system (which is exceptionally heavy and old-fashioned for the period), combined with Federal-style interior hardware and detailing (which would have been very modern when the house was new).

Oral tradition identifies the original dwelling with a "log cabin;" but even in the 17th century, New Hampshire log houses were generally built of hewn, rather than round, timbers, so the tradition--if correct--could refer to "plank" wall construction that is a yet poorly documented in the region.

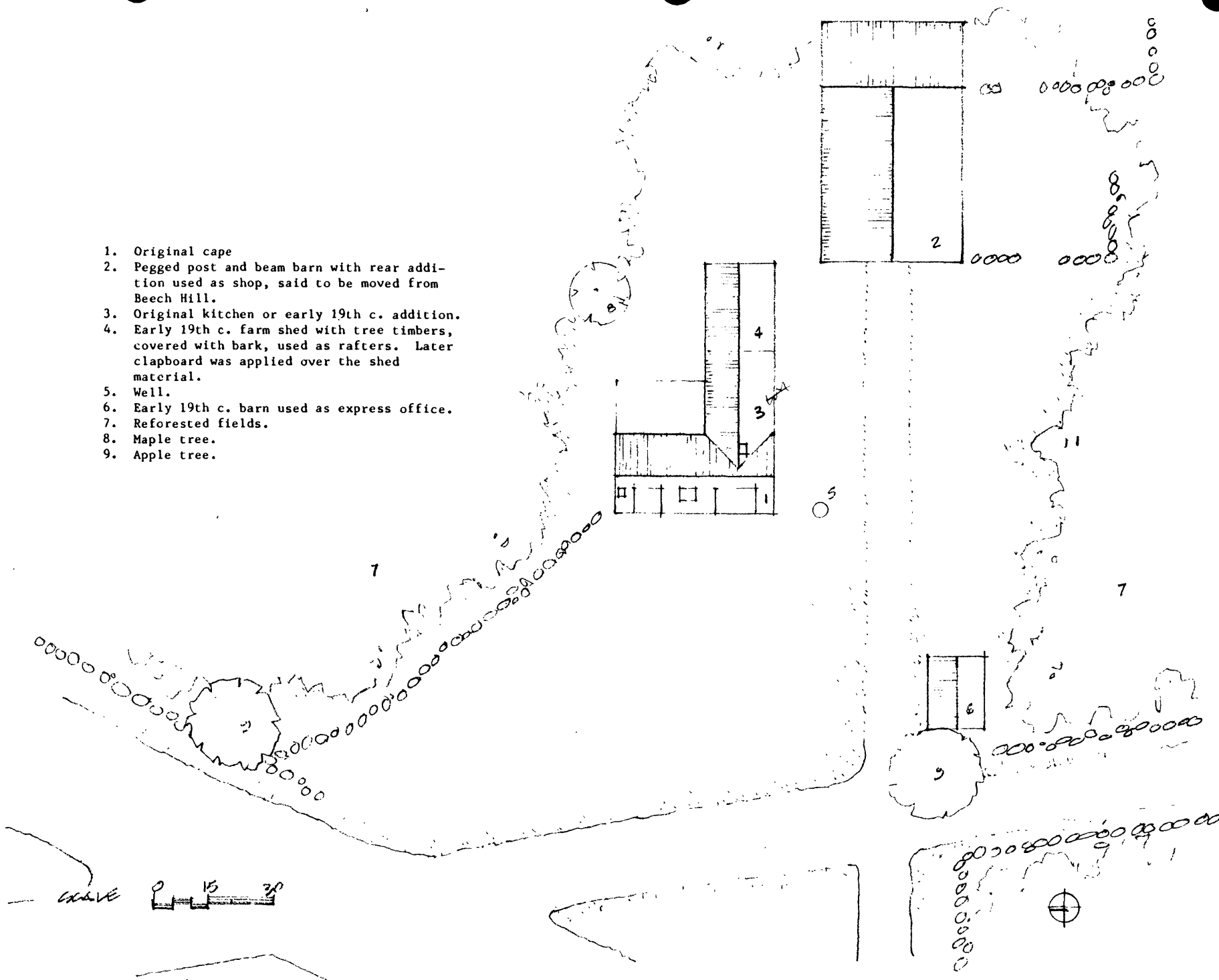
The dwelling and ells retain most of their early materials, details, and finishes; they also record the Yankee practice of interior redecoration in early houses during the Victorian era to conform to popular taste without major structural changes. The late 19th-century improvements at the Morse dwelling include built-in cabinets, cupboards and closets, hard maple strip floors (replacing the original wide pine boards), and later, wallpaper applied over earlier plaster (which itself had been placed over the original finish material), and wide-board wall sheathing. The north front chamber, a principal room, was Victorianized, but the south front chamber has been left intact (except for removal of the plaster ceiling), and still retains original wall plaster, wide-board sheathing, wide-board flooring, raised and flat-panel doors, wood trim, and hardware, though the large fireplace has been modified.

On the northeast corner, a 20th-century porch has been added between the house and ell; it represents the increasing importance of leisure time and activity during the District's secondary period of significance. The kitchen ell is either original or an early 19th-century addition, as the family become more settled and prosperous. The rear portion of the ell retains early features (including a corner privy) and post-and-beam timber framing, some pieces with the bark still remaining.

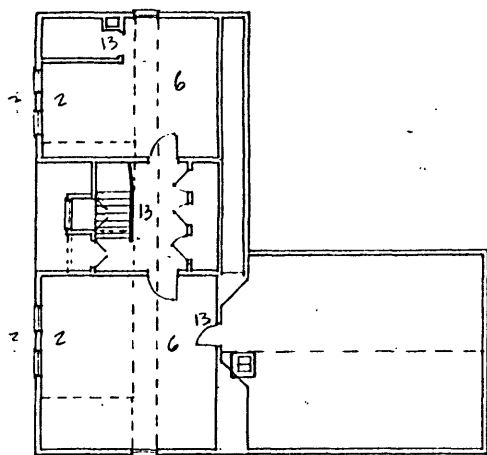
The original barn is located close to the southeast corner of the ell. It is said to have been moved, during the 19th century, to its present location from elsewhere on nearby Beech Hill, but never connected the house "due to the danger of fire." This corroborates Thomas Hubka's findings that the fear of fire (and long-standing legal prohibitions based on fire prevention concerns) were a counter-trend which opposed the connection of dwellings to farm buildings.

It also provides another example of Hubka's observation that barns were often re-located within existing complexes for various functional and/or aesthetic reasons. In that sense, the Morse Homestead represents a compromise between concerns for convenience and safety, as well as an accommodation of tradition and change in a single building complex.

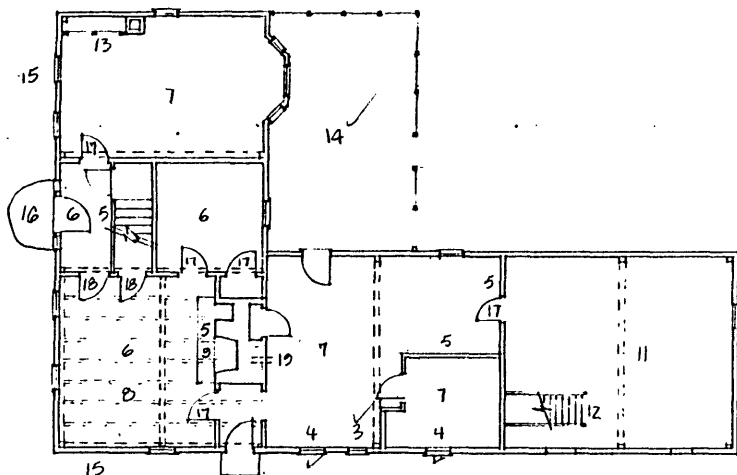
1. Original cape
2. Pegged post and beam barn with rear addition used as shop, said to be moved from Beech Hill.
3. Original kitchen or early 19th c. addition.
4. Early 19th c. farm shed with tree timbers, covered with bark, used as rafters. Later clapboard was applied over the shed material.
5. Well.
6. Early 19th c. barn used as express office.
7. Reforested fields.
8. Maple tree.
9. Apple tree.



--Site Plan--
5-A. The Jonathan Morse Homestead



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

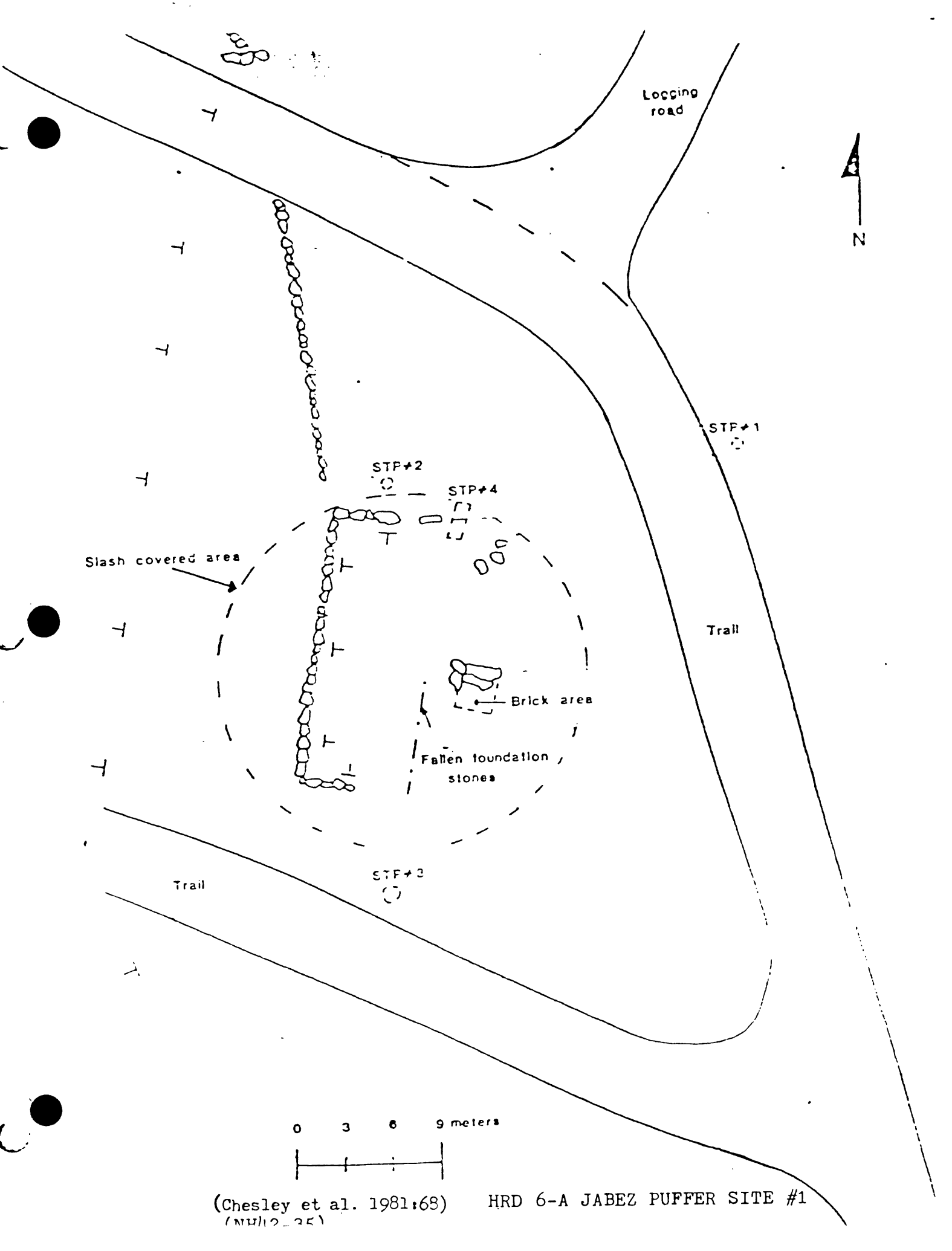


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

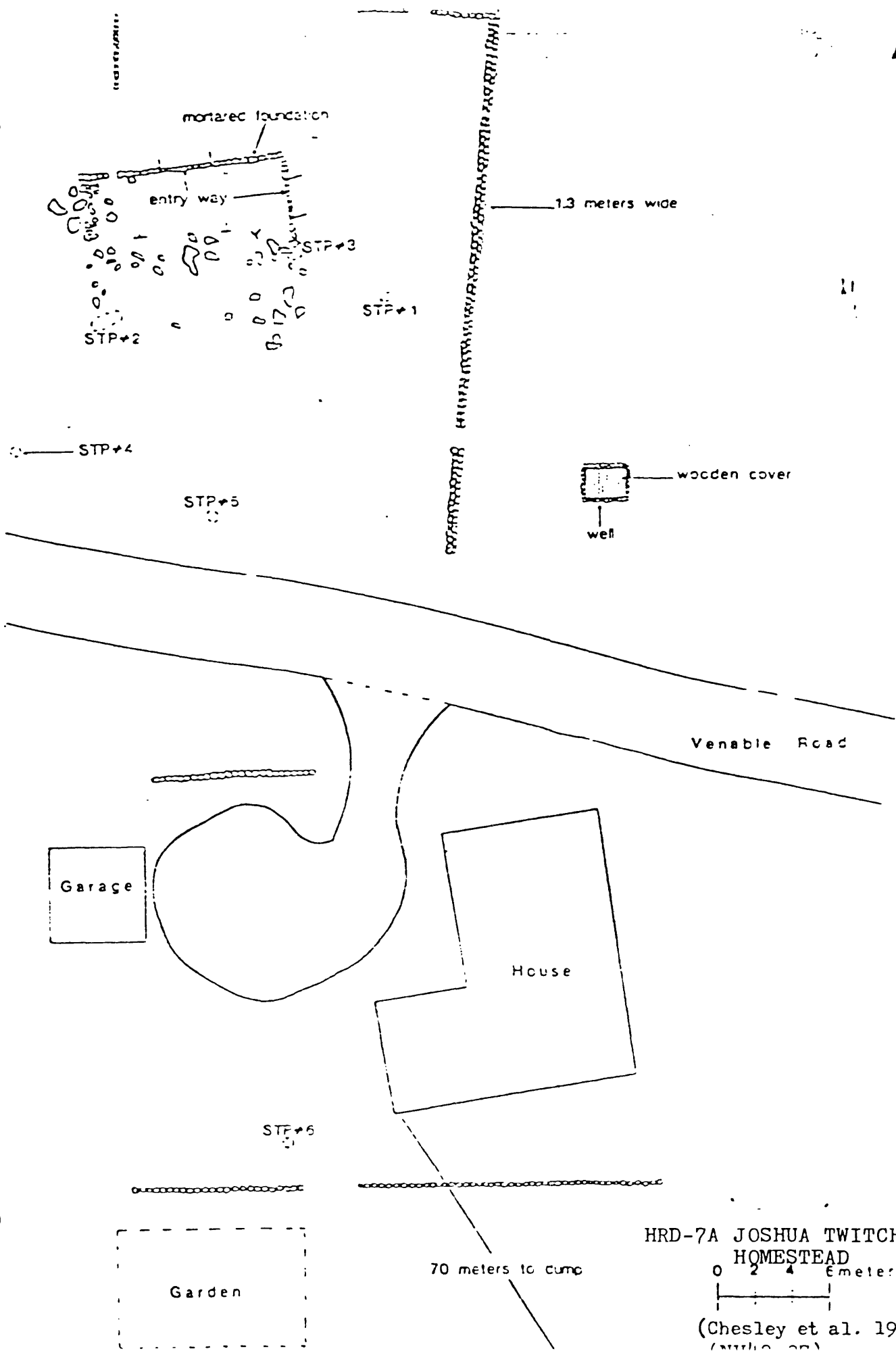
1. Original window openings and casings unless indicated.
2. Late 19th century dormers and windows.
3. 1950 window.
4. Original window opening sill raised.
5. Original wide pine vertical boards, plaster added to hall in late 19th century was removed in 1950.
6. Original wide pine flooring.
7. Late 19th century narrow maple flooring.
8. Ceiling plaster removed to reveal floor joists in 1950.
9. Original mantle.
10. 19th century chimney for stove.
11. Post and beam, roof timbers have bark on them.
12. 1950 stairs to new basement area.
13. Late 19th century closets
14. Porch addition 1950.
15. Original siding material.
16. Granite.
17. Original flat panel doors with latches.
18. Original raised panel doors with latches.

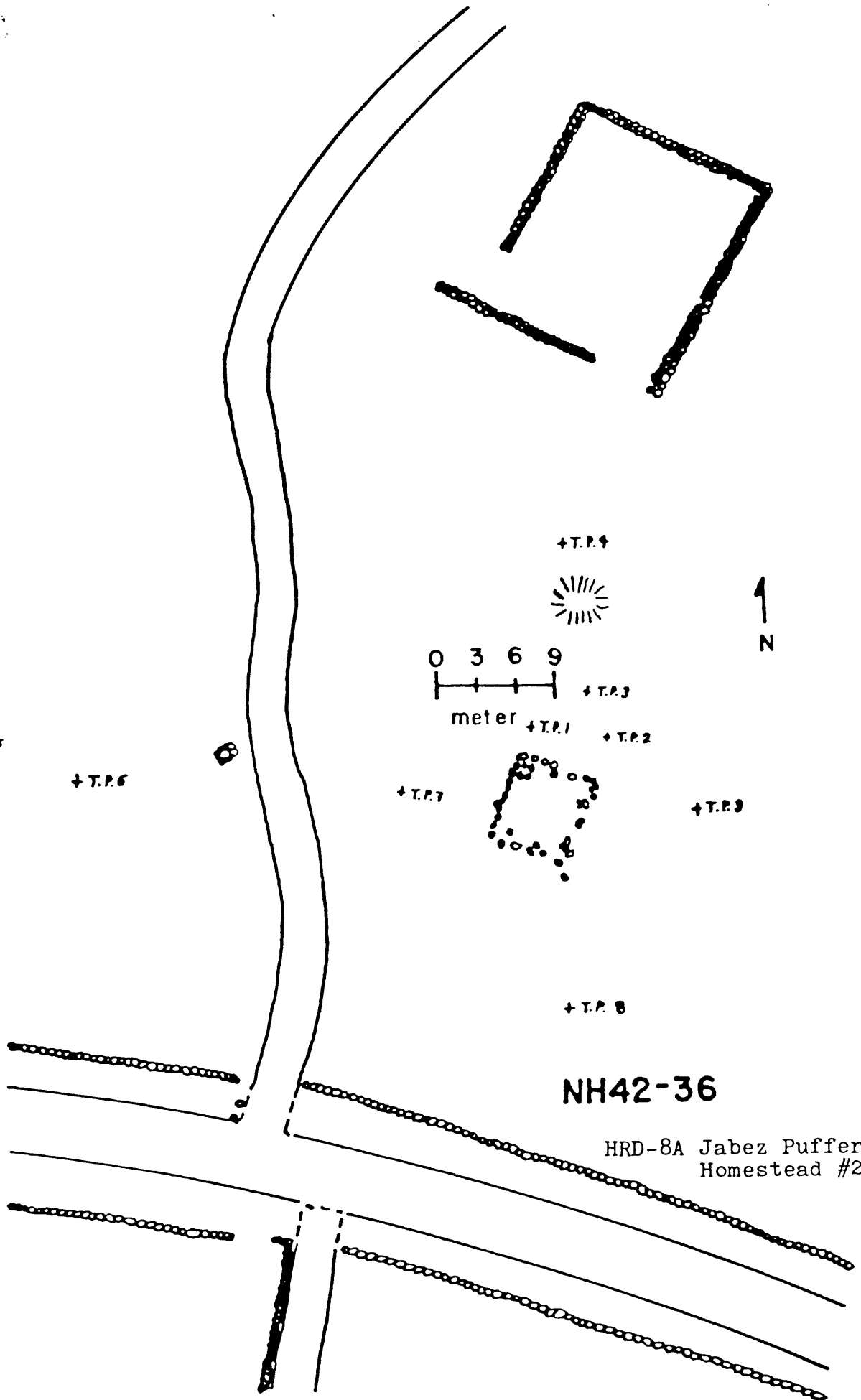


SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"



A
N





+T.P. 4



N

0 3 6 9
meter

+T.P. 3

+T.P. 1

+T.P. 2

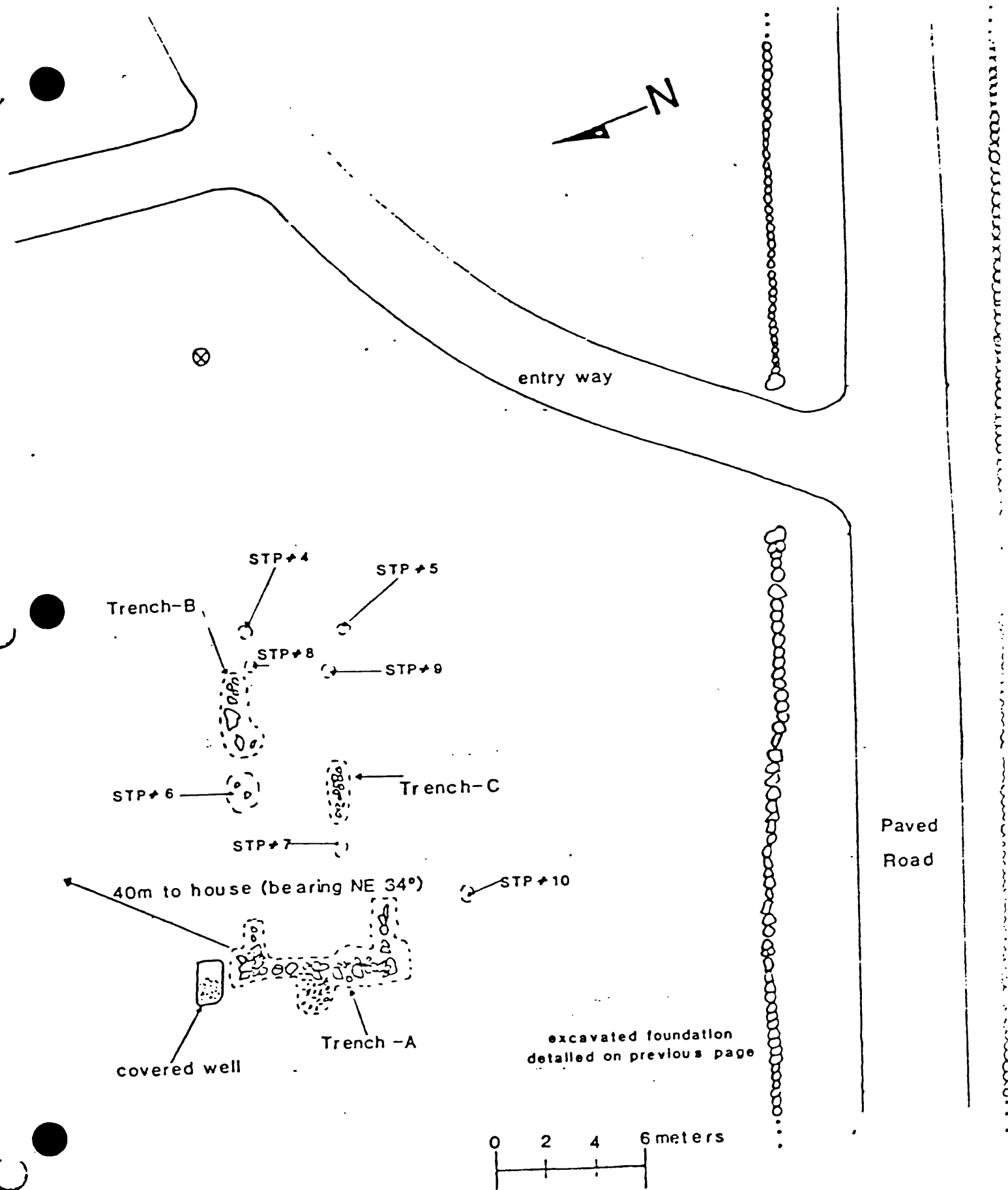
+T.P. 7

+T.P. 9

+T.P. 8

NH42-36

HRD-8A Jabez Puffer
Homestead #2

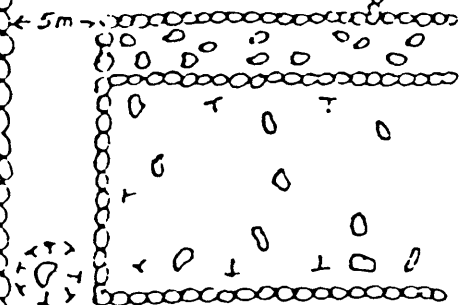
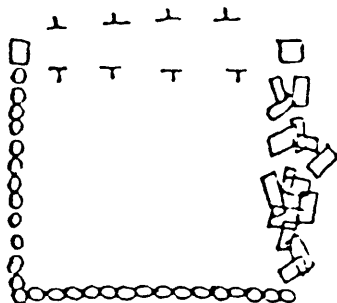
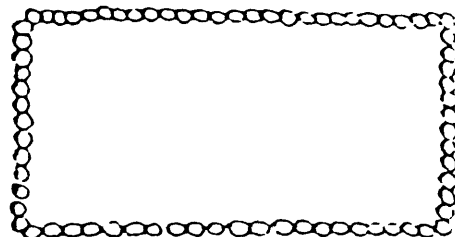




DUMP



WELL



VENABLE ROAD

CELLARHOLE COMPLEX

3cm = 6m

A

N

(Bolian and Kenyon n.d.)
(NH42-23)

HRD-11A GERSHOM TWITCHELL
HOMESTEAD

13-A. The Benjamin Mason Homestead, 1762, contributing :

The Benjamin Mason Homestead (ca. 1762, ca. 1812, and evolving thereafter) is the most complex of the five remaining early farmsteads with standing structures in the Harrisville Rural District, and is also the one most closely related to the National Historic Landmark industrial village.

The core of the complex was originally a ca. 1762, 1-and-1/2 story, five-bay cape that, before 1812, was moved easterly "downhill," closer to Venable Road, placed into the side hill, and given an additional story so that it had an at-grade entrance at both levels (reputedly to avoid taxes on a two-story structure). The foundation was built of local bricks used to construct many of the buildings in the brick mill village of Harrisville--another manifestation of the many complex linkages between the National Landmark settlement and its rural complement.

The kitchen ell was added by 1840, and it was extended (by an element now gone) to incorporate a privy and laundry. The timber-framed barn to the rear of the ell is said to be the oldest in the area, pre-dating 1800. Adjacent, but not attached, was an 1840 horse barn (replaced by a new barn on the same foundation in 1975). Further east is a shop in which leather shoes were made--a rare surviving local example of the "outwork" system of shoe manufacturer which was very important in mid-19th-century New Hampshire.

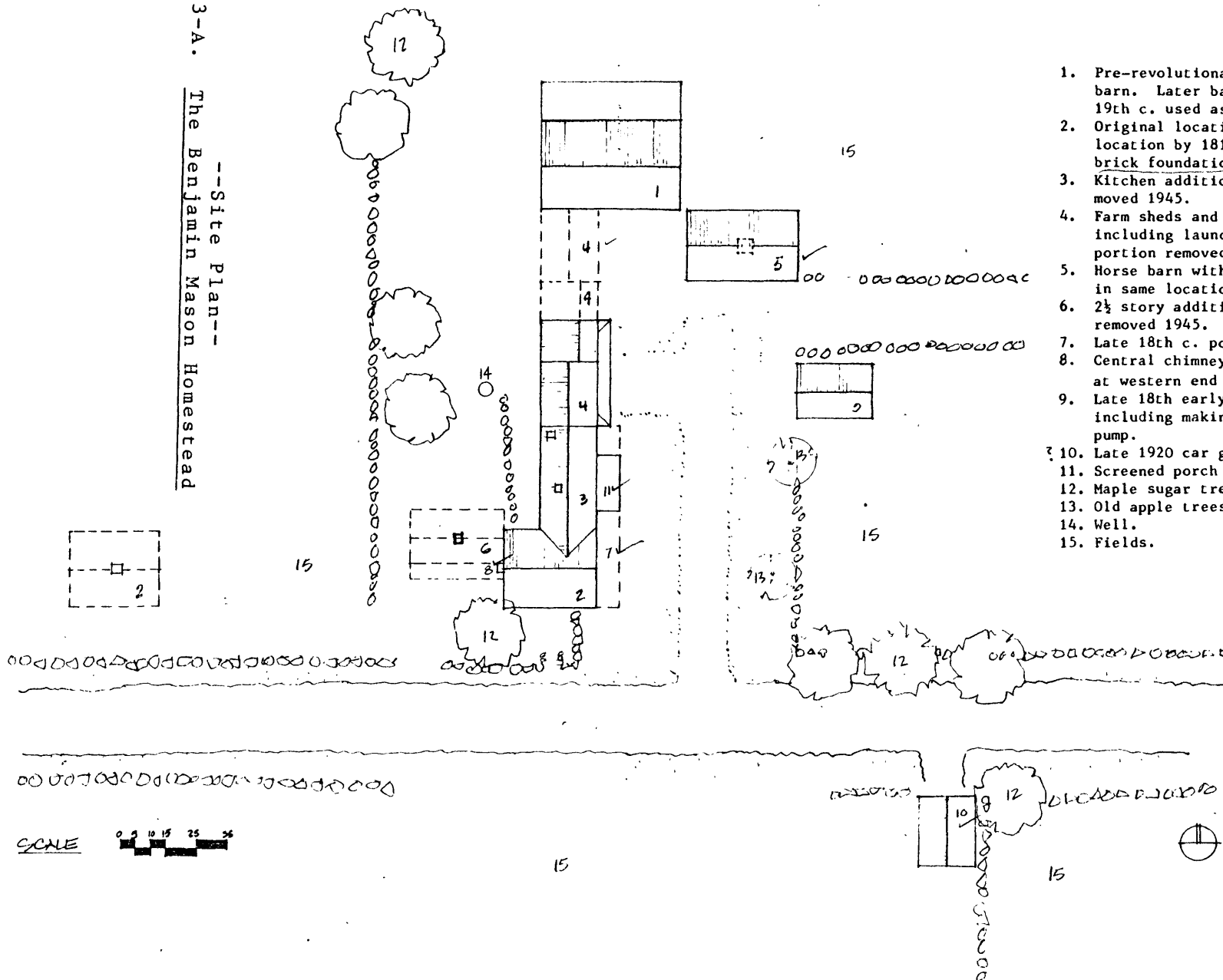
During the 1870's, a porch addition was made to the east side of the kitchen ell; and either at the same time, or slightly later, a large two-story wing was added to the uphill (west) side of the dwelling. Historic photographs show that this was done as part of an effort to unify the entire complex architecturally and visually. It may also have done in an effort to develop a "new cash crop" of summer boarders.

The next major change occurred in the 1920's, when a auto garage/shop (an early local expression of a new building type) was added across Venable Road; and finally, the Victorian-era west addition was removed in 1946, followed by changes in fenestration and siding at the dwelling. Despite these changes, adequate architectural evidence and physical material remain--both on the exterior and interior of the complex--to allow its development, evolution, and progressive elaboration to be easily discerned.

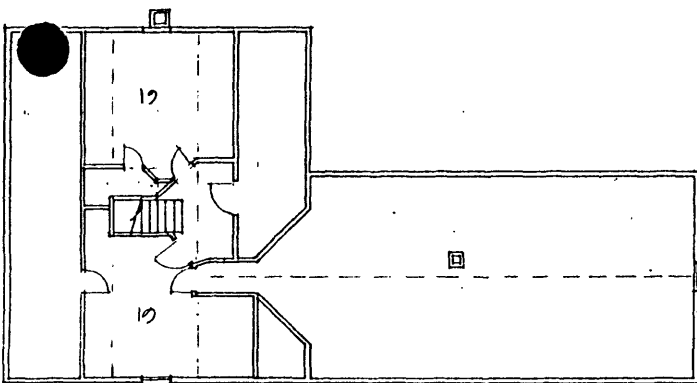
At the Benjamin Mason Homestead, the cumulative tangible record of both the Mason family, and their principle 19th and 20th-century successors, the Willard family, show the two's various economic and entrepreneurial activities, providing an additional dimension to the agricultural and architectural/historical significance of the property, and its spatial, visual, and productive utilization.

13-A.

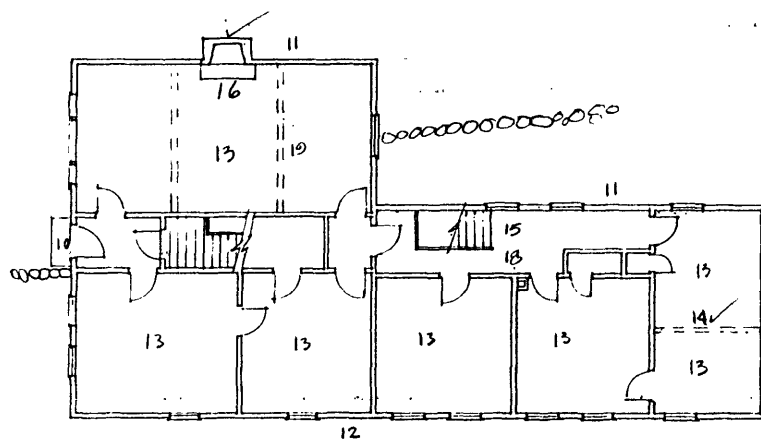
--Site Plan--
The Benjamin Mason Homestead



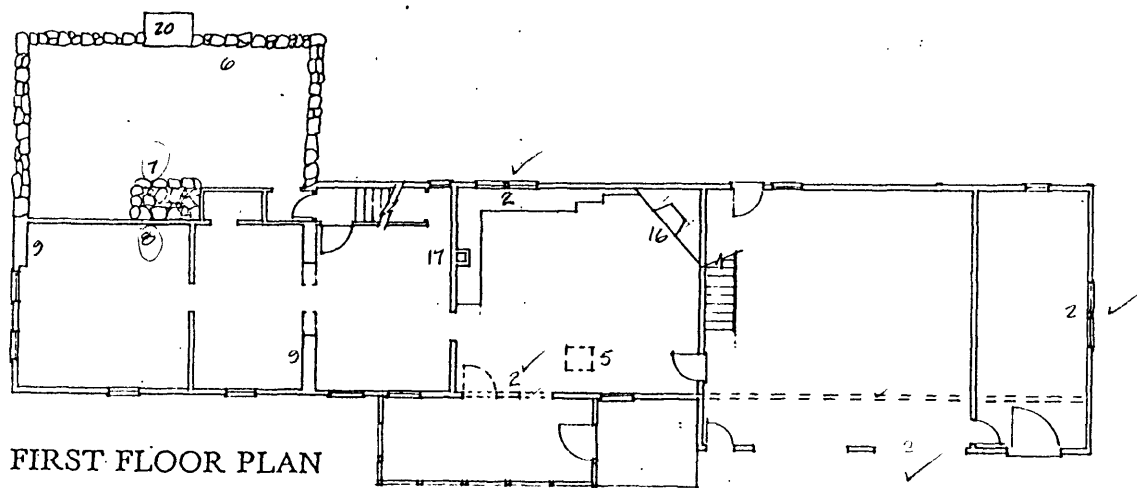
1. Pre-revolutionary war pegged, post and beam barn. Later barn addition in rear in mid 19th c. used as cow barn.
2. Original location of cape moved to present location by 1812, new 1st floor, stone and brick foundation.
3. Kitchen addition by mid 19th c. Well removed 1945.
4. Farm sheds and extensions mid to late 19th c. including laundry, outhouse and ice house portion removed in 1945.
5. Horse barn with cupola, mid 18th c., rebuilt in same location in 1970.
6. 2½ story addition with porch, late 18th c., removed 1945.
7. Late 18th c. porch removed 1945.
8. Central chimney removed and chimney rebuilt at western end in 1940s.
9. Late 18th early 19th c. barn used as shop including making leather shoes, had a hand pump.
10. Late 1920 car garage and shop.
11. Screened porch converted to sunroom in 1980s.
12. Maple sugar trees.
13. Old apple trees.
14. Well.
15. Fields.



THIRD FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1. Mid to late 19th century window openings in original locations.
2. 20th century modifications to existing window openings.
3. 20th century windows.
4. Original doors unless indicated. Flat panel or wide board doors.
5. Previous well.
6. Stone foundation, excavated.
7. Original base of central chimney.
8. Location of dutch oven.
9. Brick foundation.
10. Granite.
11. Original siding.
12. Modern siding over original siding.
13. Original wide pine floors.
14. Partition removed.
15. New late 19th c. stair location.
16. 20th century fireplace location.
17. 19th century chimney for stove.
18. 19th century room partitions and doors.
19. Original beams exposed.

SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

An Addendum:

The Harrisville Rural District
Research Project

The Harrisville Rural District
Research Project
c/o GMF Enterprises
Box 234, Dublin, N.H. 03444

(603) 563-8629

November 12, 1986

Benjamin Levy
Senior Historian
History Division,
National Park Service
Washington, D.C.

Dear Ben,

The Harrisville Rural District Research Project is a long-range program to study the rise and fall of New England's "upland farms". It would design a historical model, utilizing data researched at the Harrisville Rural District's extant farmsteads and archaeological sites. The model would attempt to establish the agricultural, social, economic and historic conditions which led, first, to the 18th- and 19th-century rise of the Harrisville Rural District farms; then, in the period from about 1870 until the start of World War II, their decline and gradual absorption into the way of life of part-time farmers, small timber operators, and residential homeowners.

As the data base of the model is enlarged by a series of related research projects, it is our hope that other researchers will be able to find new and more fundamental reasons for the historical and cultural changes which occurred in the District. Of particular relevance to the model would be new "leading-edge" techniques for measuring agricultural productivity. These were devised and addressed by Dr. Steven Hamburg in his 1984 doctoral dissertation at Yale University concerning three upland farms, now shrunk and overgrown, in Campton, N.H., a tiny town some 60 miles to north of our district.

The techniques and their potential have attracted considerable interest both nationally and here in New Hampshire where Dr. Hamburg has lectured and given tours of his Bald Mountain Community at Campton. Moreover, the possibilities of the techniques were evaluated for the district when, in 1982, it was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places; Carol D. Shull, chief of registration at the National Register, wrote:

"We find study of vegetation re-growth patterns, soil profiles, soil displacement on slopes and the location and composition of stones walls, when coordinated with carefully documentary research, can provide information on specific activities, changes in land use, and changes in field fertility that is not available elsewhere.

"For instance, we understand from Dr. Hamburg that measurements of the loss of plow layer (topsoil) on a slope can provide an estimation of loss of field fertility through time, as an increasing amount of the (under soil), which lacks the higher organics of top soil, must be plowed up decreasing the amount of nutrient available for crops.

"Stone walls may provide an indication of the activity which occurred in the fields they border. For instance, Dr. Hamburg has found stone walls or stone piles on the down-slope side of a field that was formerly row-cropped exhibit a characteristic pattern of larger stones in the bottom course, with smaller stones near the top. This results from the farmer initially clearing larger rocks from the field, then adding smaller rocks in subsequent years as these are brought up due to frost action."

In 1985, Dr. Hamburg, now an assistant professor and ecologist at the University of Kansas, wrote (See attachment "A") to the Advisory Council on Historical Preservation, and described the District as a "unique and extremely valuable research tool." He added:

"There are only three comparable research areas in New England: Hopkins Forest, Williamstown, MA; Harvard Forest, Petersham, MA; and the Bald Mountain Community, Campton, NH. From what is known at this time, I have no hesitation in saying that the Harrisville Rural District, of any of the New England sites, has the greatest potential to further our understanding of resource--economic and social--interconnectedness during the past two hundred years."

As the model's first, base-line parameter, Dr. Hamburg's techniques would be used by the Project to determine the productivity of the eighteen, contiguous farms of the Harrisville Rural District over a 140-year time span--from 1800 through 1940. Nine of these homesteads are architecturally extant today; the remaining nine are largely undisturbed archaeological sites.

In the past several years, I have researched the potential--not only Dr. Hamburg's techniques, but the potential of the District itself--as an academic research station. I believe the intrinsic, national significance of both lies in the fact that they would focus for the first time on actual lots of farmland and how and why these lots were utilized over 140 years. And where (perhaps) an individual farm or perhaps a cluster of farms may have been studied, the Project knows of no other study which has collected data from 1,510 acres of contiguous farm land (mostly prime land carrying Marlow soil) with uniform fertility levels, and a common depth of water. Knowing the productivity of these lands, would, in and of itself, shed light on these areas of concern to historians:

1. If the District's soil proved to be as productive as those of Dr. Hamburg's farms in Campton, N.H., Dr. Harold F. Wilson's 1967 thesis that many New England upland farms were abandoned because of poor fertility might be challenged.

2. Similarly, the productivity of the farms would indicate the levels of self-sufficiency of farms, indicating the necessity, or the lack thereof, for some farm members to leave, the requirements for additional income from such items as maple sugar, beef, milk and timber sales.

3. One of Dr. Hamburg's theories is that new farm practices were wrought more by farm fads than by reality--thus, the general spread of late, 19th-century dairy farming even when it was known that orchards of apples produced greater revenues. The measure of the productivity of the District farms would be useful in testing this theory.

Beyond such questions, the productivity levels for the district would establish a basis for studies by a number of other disciplines including historical archaeology and ecology, sociology, economics and, of course, history. Our concept would be that after the productivity work had been completed by a historical ecologist such as Dr. Hamburg, the Project would invite academic specialists, doctoral candidates in particular, to carry out specific studies. Some samples:

--Archaeologists could use the productivity tables to add more accurate information to our knowledge of the day-to-day life style of the farm families. For example, the examination of how well integrated into the local and regional market systems was the agricultural population. The literature indicates that potash, homespun cloth, wood and pottery were important cash subsidies to farmers.

--Sociologists would be in better positions to study whether it was the industrial revolution at the nearby Harrisville mills which attracted the farm-family labor force from the district's agricultural base, or whether the new workers were forced off the farm by adverse farming conditions.

--Economists could more accurately measure the impacts of national economic cycles on the lives of the district's farmers, and the importance of such technological changes as fertilizer and the steel plow.

--Historians would be better prepared to study the significance of the three wars which impacted the district the most; the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812 and the Civil War. They also would have an opportunity to measure the migration pattern of an entire community, delving into why some went westward while others remained.

The proximity of the Historic Harrisville National Landmark mills, with their records of hundreds of individual transactions--ranging from the sale of wool to provisions of cordwood--would provide the model a special worth, say several scholars.

"It is quite clear that the Harrisville Rural District has considerable historic value and significance," wrote Dr. Barbara A. McMillan, to the New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Officer in 1982 (See attachment "B"). Then an assistant professor of anthropology at Dartmouth College, she went on to say:

"The wealth of data in the form of documentary, architectural, archaeological and geographical information holds a multitude of insights into late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century northern New England frontier settlement and subsequent social and economic development. The data specifically detailed in the (Harrisville Rural District nomination) as it now stands and the research potential of the district if it is preserved will give local and regional information on the development of cottage industry, expanded industry, agriculture, building traditions, markets systems, land use, social complexity and value sets."

In 1982, Dr. McMillan was the first of a number of scholars who wrote to state and federal highway authorities and to various historical agencies warning of the adverse impact of a proposed highway through the Harrisville Rural District.

The late Dr. John Armstrong, author of the book on Harrisville's mills, Factory Under the Elms, and then professor of history at Boston University, wrote (See attachment "C"):

"Aside from my own work. . . I find the idea of creating a Harrisville Rural District an exciting prospect, particularly so because it would exist alongside the National Historic Landmark district of the mill village. Then there would be, in their original setting with a high degree of historical continuity and excellent prospects for further research, very much what Old Sturbridge Village has been trying unsuccessfully to recreate for a number of years. Yet, as I understand it, it would be in the mode set by Historic Harrisville, Inc., not a museum, but an integral, working part of the town and its economy."

Wrote Dr. Alaric Faulkner, a historic archaeologist and associate professor of anthropology at the University of Maine at Orono (See attachment "D"):

Extracts and other records "clearly show the tremendous wealth of historic documentation available for these properties" in the Harrisville Rural District. "Agricultural census data, deeds, and probate records are available for most of the farms mentioned, and greatly supplement the secondary sources such as the History of Dublin . . . It is apparent that the archaeological record is well preserved. I have personal knowledge of some of these sites, and can testify that they do indeed survive intact or nearly so, and should provide a valuable record of late 18th century-early 19th century hill farming settlement. Regional patterns of land use and of building traditions can certainly be studied through archaeological investigation of this area, and I am keenly interested that this be done, as this is a field of great archaeological concern in north New England. The district is topographically and historically an integrated unit of farmsteads operated by closely inter-related families, and continues to be used today in somewhat the same way as it has in the past. . . It truly has the potential of an open-air laboratory for the study of rural development (or lack of same, to be more precise) in this region."

Later, on January 12, 1985, Richard C. Waldbauer, who was finishing his doctoral dissertation at Brown University (he is now with the National Park Service in Washington), presented his concept of the Harrisville Rural District Research Project to the annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology in Boston (See attachment "E"):

"The preservation of Harrisville is a rare effort which recognizes the interdependence of people in a rural community. It shows that the roles of farmers were fundamentally interactive. Over time the nature of those interactions changed, and the preservation of a laboratory in which to study those changes is critical. The archaeological analysis of land-use patterns may be the only way in which the different kinds of information about rural life can be gathered together to interpret community history. It is only through an understanding of how farm families transformed the landscape by the agricultural strategies that documentary and oral history evidence on production and social relations can be placed in context."

Lastly, on July 31, 1985, Dr. William L. Taylor, professor of history at New Hampshire's Plymouth State College and the director of the Institute for New Hampshire Studies wrote to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (See attachment "F"):

"As I stated in my letter of 27 January 1982, to Barbara McMillan concerning the creation of the Harrisville Rural District, this district has special distinction because of its relationship to the Harrisville Historic District where industry developed and thrived throughout many decades. Other historians and archaeologists concurred and we all indicated its research potential and overall uniqueness. Nothing since 1982 has altered or revised my conclusions. To jeopardize this district, now (determined eligible) on the National Register, would be an incalculable disservice to researchers and scholars. . . Because of the rapid growth in the southern counties of the state and the resultant loss of many historical sites related

to agriculture and industry, the special nature of the two Harrisville districts should be preserved. . ."

Such academic interests in the Harrisville Rural District caused Historic Harrisville Inc. to sponsor with the New Hampshire Historical Society and the Harris Center for Conservation Education the Monadnock Historical Workshop, a one-day assemblage of national historians who had written about and studied various aspects of rural lifestyles. It was held on June 28, 1986 in Harrisville.

The morning session addressed recent research efforts concerning New England's upland farms, and the migration from the farms to industrial towns such as Harrisville; the afternoon session focused on the advent of the area's summer home colony.

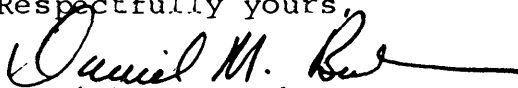
The panels of historians found a potential for re-interpreting different, varied, but complimentary scholarly interpretations of early American adaptation and transformation; e.g., Dr. Hamburg's studies of farm/forest ecology and agricultural succession; Dr. Thomas Hubka's research into New England farmstead spatial and architectural organization as an expression of local responses to national economic trends, and suggestions by Dr. Thomas Dublin and David Jaffee that the interrelated village and rural districts in Harrisville are likely to be a previously-unrecognized third alternative system for the introduction and spread of the Industrial Revolution in rural New England.

The next morning, Dr. Hamburg introduced his concept of a historic model for the District to a round-table discussion on future Harrisville research efforts. It was well received, and since then, I have expanded his ideas via a series of letters and during

meetings with interested scholars. The current concensus is that three further steps are required before actual research for the model can commence:

1. We need to set up a research center near or in the District which would contain the Project's archival records, library, work space and a computer. Preliminary work toward such a center is pretty well along. The research center has been established in what was once an boarding house in Harrisville; volunteers have begun some archival sorting of records, and a computer has been purchased.
2. Further preservation of the District is required before a commitment of the scale of the Harrisville Rural District Research Project is made. Despite the efforts of the academic community and many other there remains the possibility of a highway. In addition, the possible desecration by growing development pressures may become another problem. Efforts to establish an "academic research preserve" containing the Harrisville Rural District, the Harrisville National Landmark and other germane properties will be undertaken in the first six months of 1987.
3. An institute to raise research funds, coordinate research projects, and ensure the publication and distribution of the research results is required. The institute would have overall responsibility for what might be a five-year project, requiring funds in access of \$500,000. However, the first effort would require the solicitation of an estimated \$50,000 in grants and gifts to test Dr. Hamburg's model hypothesis. This last effort is scheduled for the summer of 1987.

Respectfully yours,


Daniel M. Burnham

Historic Harrisville Research Project

Biography

Daniel M. Burnham

Mr. Burnham is a journalist writing for a number of magazines and newspapers. He also serves as an editorial consultant to several publications and other companies.

He owned and edited the New Hampshire Times, a statewide, newsmagazine until its sale in January, 1985. He had joined the company as publisher in late 1982.

From 1978 through most of 1982, Mr Burnham owned and operated the Grand Monadnock Farm in Dublin, N.H. The farm was the largest "heifer replacement" operation in New England; its stock of bred, Holstein heifers was sold to dairy farms throughout New England and in 16 foreign countries. The herd was sold in June, 1982, when the growing surplus of both milk and cows depressed heifer prices.

Mr. Burnham started the Grand Monandnock Farm after 15 years with the International Business Machines Corp. Most of his IBM years were spent with the company's international subsidiary, the IBM World Trade Corporation; he was director of a variety of communication functions, including public affairs, advertising, internal publications and advertising and press relations. He returned to the parent company, two years before he resigned, as director of IBM's press relations.

Before IBM, Mr. Burnham wrote, for seven years, for the the Wall Street Journal. During the first three years, he was an "industrial beat" reporter covering, in New York, automobile, television, paper manufacturing, newspaper and other industries. During the last four years he worked first out of Dallas, then San Francisco, writing mainly about politics and business.

Mr. Burnham is 56. He graduated from Harvard in 1952. He is married to Moira MacVeagh Burnham. They have three children and on the Grand Monadnock Farm in Dublin, N.H..